



July 2010



(2)

LILY'S  
RULES  
CONSTRUED:  
Whereunto are added  
THO. ROBINSON'S  
HETEROCLITES  
The Latin *Syntaxis*,  
ALSO

There are added the *Rules*  
for the Genders of Nouns,  
and Preterperfect Tenses,  
and Supines of Verbs,  
in English alone.

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LONDON,  
Printed by S. Buckley and  
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King's most Excellent Ma-  
jesty in Latin, Greek and  
Hebrew. MDCCL.

SB



TL

## To the Reader.

I Long since, [ gentle Reader ] following the example of divers Learned Men, who had laboured much in this kind, Constrained, and being thereunto importuned by many, Published Lilie's Rules of the Genders of Nouns, the imperfect tenses and Supinas of Verbs, his School Precepts, commonly called ( Qui mihi ), Thomas Robinson's Treatise of the Heteroclytes, and the Latin Syntax, which I did, being upon long and sufficient experience well assured, that a good part of the Master's daily pains, and the Scholar's fruitless diligence being hereby removed, the one may, to the great content of his Parents and Master, even by himself, with better courage and greater profit, learn his Lesson in far shorter time, and keep it more faithfully in memory than he did before, and the other may, cheerfully with more comfort and greater credit, than he was accustomed, teach more necessary things, as the declining of Nouns, conjugating of Verbs, and the meaning of the Rules, with a manifold use of the Examples, abusing rather the Practice than the Teaching of the Art. If by this means I any ways help or encourage thee, I shall be very glad: If not, yet have I the hire and the glory I sought for, namely, That I have endeavoured to stand thee in stead the best that I could. Farewel.

Thine in the Lord,

WILLIAM HAINE.

Prefodia and Figura ~~are~~ both confirmed and sold severally.



## Propria quæ maribus construuntur.

**D**ICAS tibi mayest  
call propria proper  
names, quæ which  
tribuuntur are at-  
tributed maribus to the male  
kind mascula masculines: ut as,  
sunt be divisorum the names of  
the heathenish gods; Mars the  
god of battle, Bacchus the god  
of wine, Apollo the god of wis-  
dom: virorum of men: ut as,  
Cato the name of a wise man  
in Rome, Virgilius Virgil: flu-  
viorum of rivers: ut as, Tiberis  
the Tiber in Italy, Orontes the  
Oronte by Antioch: mensium  
of months: ut as, October the  
month so called: ventorum of  
winds: ut as, Libs the south  
west wind by west, Notus the  
South wind, Auster the South  
wind.

Propria Nomina proper  
names referentia shewing  
foemineum sexum the female  
kind tribuuntur are attributed  
foemineo generi to the femi-  
nine gender: sive whether sun t  
they be dearum the names of the  
heathenish goddesses: ut as, Ju-  
no Jupiter's wife, Venus the  
goddess of beauty: mulierum  
of women: ceu as, Anna Anne  
Philotes Philote: Urbiuum of  
Cities: ut as, Elis a City of Pele-

pompeia, Opus a City of Libanus;  
regionum of Countries ut as,  
Gracia Greece, Persis Persia.  
Item also nomen the name ins-  
ulae of an Isle: ceu as, Creta  
Greet, Britannia Britain, Cy-  
prus Cyprus. Tamen nevertheless  
quædam some names urbi-  
um of Cities sunt are excipiendia  
to be excepted: ut as, Ita-  
mascula those masculines, Salam-  
mo the town where Ovid was  
born, Agragas a town in Sicily &  
quædam neutralia some neu-  
ters: ut as, Argos a City of  
Peloponnesus, Tibur a City in  
Italy, Traneste a City in Italy,  
& and Anxur a City in Italy,  
quod which dat utrumq; genus  
is both masculine and neuter.

**A**pellativa common names  
arborum of trees erunt  
shall be muliebria feminines: ut  
as, alnus an alder tree, cupressus  
a Cypress tree, cedrus a cedar  
tree. Spinus a Sloe tree, mas &  
masculine, oleaster & wild olive  
tree mas masculine. Et inde  
filier an osier, suber cork, thus  
frankincense, robur an Oak,  
que and acer a maple, sunt are  
neutra neuters.

**E**tiam also volucrum the  
names of birds: ceu as,  
palus a parrot, hirundo a  
swallow

## 2 Propria quæ maribus construed.

swallow; ferarum of wild beasts; gender: ceu as, caro carnis ut as tigris a tyger, vulpes a flesh, capra capræ a she-goat, foæ; & and pisctum of fishes; nubes nubis a cloud.

ut as; ostrea an oyster, cetus a whale, sunt are dicta called epicenna nouns of the epicene gender; quibus to which vox ipsa the word itself feret will give genus aptum his right gender.

Attamen notwithstanding, ex cunctis among all the nouns quæ which diximus we speake of ante before hotandum we must note, omne ibat every noun quod which exit endebit in um, seu whether Græcum Greek si-  
ve or Latinum Latin, elle is genus neutrum the neuter gen-  
der, sic so nomen a noun inva-  
riabile undeclined. Sed but nunc now dicam I will treat ordine in order de reliquis of the other nouns quæ which vocantur are called appellativa common: aut or quæ which sunt are tan- quam as appellativa common: statim for genus the gender semi- per dignoscitur is always known his in these ex genitivo by the genitive case, ut as tri- plex regula specialis the three special rules monstrabit will show infra afterwards.

**N**omen a noun non cres- cens non increasing geni- tivo in the genitive case, genus muliebre the fe-

**M**ulta Nomina many names virorum of men in a, dicuntur are called mascula masculines: ut as, scriba a secretary, affecta a page, scurra a scoffer, & and rabula a brawler, lixa a scullion, lanista a master of defence: quot as many as declinatio prima the first declension Græcorum of the Greeks fundit doth make to end in as & and in es, & and quot as many Latin nouns as sunt are derived ab illis of them per a ending in a mascula are masculines: ut as, satrapas satrapa a Peer of the Realm, athletes athleta a great wrestler. Item also leguntur these are read mascula masculines, verres a boar-pig, natalis ones birib day, aqualis an ewer. Nata nouns derived ab asse of as a pound weight: ut as, cencussis an hundred pound weight. Conjunge join thou lienis the mills, & and orbis any round thing, callis a path, caulis a stalk, follis a pair of bellows, collis a little hill, mentis a month & and ensis a sword, fustis a club, funis a rope, panis bread, penis a man's yard, hirs hair & and ignis fire, bunier's net, fascis a fag-

got,



## Propria quæ maribus construuntur.

3

garis  
goat,  
many  
of men  
mascu-  
lina  
curra  
prava-  
rista a  
many  
first  
to end  
e and  
ans as  
lis of  
ascula  
trapas  
leathem,  
restler.  
eread  
rpes a  
b day,  
nouns  
pound  
1 bun-  
junge  
& and  
callis a  
a pair  
le bill,  
ensis a  
a rope,  
syard,  
s fire,  
a sag-  
gor,

got, torris a firebrand, sentis a thorn, pisces a fish &c and unguis a man's nail, &c and vermis a worm, vectis a bar, postis a post & and axis an axle-tree societur may be joyned. In er nouns ending in er mascula are masculines; ceu as, venter a belly; in os vel or us; ut as, logos a word, annus a year.

**S**unt these nouns be foeminei generis of the feminine gender, mater a mother, humus the ground, domus an house, alvus a paunch &c and colus a distaff &c and ficus quartæ of the fourth declension pro fructu for a fig, que and acus a needle, porticus a porch, atque and tribus a flock, socrus a wife or husband's mother, nurus the son's wife, &c and manus a hand, idus the ides of a month, anus an old woman addenda est is to be added hinc bitter, mystica vannus the mystical van Iacchi of Bacchus hinc bitter: jungas add his to these Graeca Greek nouns vergentia changing os in us os into us, papyrus paper, antidotus a medicine to expel payson, costus the herb called Herba Maria, diphthongus a dipthong, byssus fine flax, abyssus a bottomless pit, crystallus crystal, synodus an assembly, sapphirus a sapphire stone, ere-

mas the wilderness &c and artus a company of Stars in the North called the Bear. Cum multis alijs with many others, quæ which nunc at this time longum est it is long prescribere to write down.

**S**unt nomen a noun in e gigeante, neutrum it is neuter; ut as, mare the sea, rete a net; & and quot as many as fiunt do end in on vel or in um; ut as, barbiton a kind of a musical instrument, oyum an egg, hippocomanes a venomous humour coming from a mare est is genus neutrum the neuter gender, & and cacoëthes an ill custos neutrum is neuter, &c and virus payson, pelagus the sea, vulgus the common people modò sometimes neutrum is neuter, modò sometimes mas masculine.

**S**unt these nouns are incertæ generis of the doubtful gender, talpa a mole &c and dama a buck or doe, canalis a chanel or conduit pipe, halcyonis a King's fisher, finis an end, clunis a buttock, restis an halter, penus all viuentia meat and drink, amnis a river, pampinus a vine-leaf &c and corbis a basket, linter a cock boar, torquis a collar, specus a den, anguis a snake, fucus dans sic of the second declension.

# Propria quae maribus construed.

*clenſen pro morbo ſar a diſeaſe,  
arque and Phaleſlus a ſhip call-  
ed a galion, lecythus an oil-  
glafs, ac and atomus a moſe  
in the ſun, grossius a groen fig,  
pharus an high march tower  
& and Paradiflus Paradise.*

**C**ompoſitum à verbo, &  
noun made of a verb datis  
ending in a eft ite commune the  
common duorum of iugis, Gra-  
jugena a Grecian born a of  
gigno to get, monſtrat ſherwib  
id that, agricola an husband-  
mann a colo to till, advena a  
ſtranger a of venio to come; ad-  
de add, ſenex an old man or  
woman, auriga a carter, &c and  
vernia a bandman or woman, ſo-  
dalitis a companion, vates a pro-  
phet, extorris a banished man  
or woman, patruelis my faſher's  
brother's child, que and perdu-  
ellis a stubborn enemy, affinis a  
kinſman or kinſwoman by marri-  
age, juuenis a young man or wo-  
man, teſtis a witness, civis a ci-  
tizen, canis a dog or bitch, ho-  
ſtis an enemy.

**N**omen a noun eft is mu-  
liebre genus the feminine  
gender, hi is penultima syllaba  
the laſt Syllable ſave one genitiui  
of the genitive caſe, crescentis  
increaſing ſonat ſound acuta  
long, velut as, haec pietas pie-  
tatis godliues, virtus virtuti ſending id er, or and os, nouns  
partie monſtrant do ſlow

**Q**uidam Nomina ſome  
nouns monosyllaba of  
one syllable dicuntur are called  
maſcula maſculines, ſal ſalt, ſol  
the ſun, ren the kidney, or the  
reins of the back, & and ſplen-  
the ſpleen, Car a Man of Cetia,  
Ser a man of Afia, vir a man,  
vas vadiſ a ſurety, as a pound  
weight, mas the male kind, beſ  
the weight of eighti ounces, Cres  
one of Creet, præs a ſurety, &  
and pes a foot, glis a dormouſe  
habens having gliris genitivo  
in the genitive caſe, mos a man-  
ner, ſios a flower, ros the dew,  
& and Tros a man of Troy, muſ  
& mouse, dens a roorb, mons a  
mountain, pons a bridge, ſimul  
& and alio fons a ſpring, ſeps  
pro ſerpente a ſerpent, gryps a  
griffyn, Thrax a Thracian, Rex  
a King, grex gregis a flock of  
caſtle & and Phryx a man of  
Phrygia. Etiam alio polyſyl-  
laba nouns of many syllables in  
n, ſunt are maſcula maſculines;  
ut as, Acarnan a Hill by Athens,  
lichen the herb liverwort, &  
delphin a dolphin, & in o  
and which end in o ſignantia  
ſignifying corpus a body: ut as,  
leo a lion, curculio a weſel, ſic  
ſo ſenio the ſice poins, ternio its  
tey point, ſermo a word or  
ſpeech. In er, or & os, nouns  
partie monſtrant do ſlow

## Propria quæ maribus construuntur: 5

cula are masculines: ceu a standing piece or cup, conditor a builder, heros a nobleman, sic so torrens a brook, nefrens a young pig, oriens the east, cum pluribus with many in dens ending in dens: quale as, bidens, quando when reperitur pro instrumento it significeth a dung fork. Adde add Gigas a giant, elephas an elephant, adamasa diamond, que and Garamasan inhabitant of Africk, que and tapes tapestry: atque and lebes a caldron, Cures a town's name, magnes a loadstone, que and unum nomen one noun quintæ of the fifth declension, meridies noon or mid-day. Et also quæ nouns which compounding are compounded ab of asse a pound weight: ut as, dodrans nine ounces, semis half a pound. Jungantur masculæ these masculines be added, Samnis a Samnite, hydrops the dropsie, nyctiorax a night raven, thorax the breast, &c and masculæ these masculines, vexillum a bell-weather, Phoenix a Phœnix, & bombyx pro for vermiculo a silk-worm. Attamen yet ex his of these, syren a mermaid, mulier a woman, soror a sister, uxor a wife, sunt are muliebre genus the femi nine gender.

E T also haec nomina these nouns monosyllaba of one syllable sunt are neutralia neutrii, mel honey, fel gall, lac milk, far bread corn, ver the spring time, cor a heart, vas brass, vas vasis a vessel, os ossis a bone &c and os oris a mouth, rus the country, thus frankincense, jus right, crus the leg from the knee to the ankle, pus snot: &c and polysyllaba nouns of many syllables in al, que and lar: ut as, capital a ribband or quoif, laquear a vaulted roof of a chamber: halec an herring neutrum is neuter & and muliebre feminine.

H EC these nouns sunt ab dubia the doubtful gender, python a prophefying spirit, scrobs a ditch, serpens serpent bubo an owl, rudens a cable-rope, grus a crane, perdix a partridge, lynx a spotted beast, limax a snail, stirps pro for truncus a stump of a tree &c and calc pedis the beet. Adde add thunders a day, tantum only esto let it be mas masculine secundo numero in the plural number.

S UNT these are commune the commune of two, pavens a father or mother, que and autor a beginner, infans an infant, adolescens a youth; dux a Captain, illix a lawle's body, hares

hares an heir, exlex a lawless body : creates the compounds à of fronte a forebead: ut as, blfrons one that hath a double forebead, custos a keeper, bos an ox, bull or cow, fur a shie, sus a sow atque and Sacerdos a Priest or Nun.

**S**i if penultima the last syllable save one genitivi of the genitive case crescentis increasing fit he gravis short: ut as, sanguis blood genitivo in the genitive case sanguinis, nomen that noun est is mas masculine.

**S**it Hyperdissyllabon let a noun of more than two syllables be foeminei generis of the feminine gender in do, quod which makeb dñis, atq; and in go, quod which dat giveb ginis in genitivo in the genitive case: dulcedo sweetnes faciens making dulcedinis monstrat doth show id that tibi to thee, que and compago & joyst compaginis, id thas adjice add to these virgo a maid, grando bail, fides fætib, compes a pair of fetters, reges a man & and seges standing corn, arbor a tree que and hyems winter, sic so bacchar the herb Lady Gloves, sindon fine linen cloth, Gorgon a certain terrible woman, Iconan Image & and Amazon a woman of Syria. Gracula Greek nouns

finita ending in as vel or ñ is ut as, lampas a lamp, iaspis a Jasper stone, cassis an helmet, cuspis a point of a spear: vox una one word in us, pecus cattle dans making pecudis in the genitive case. Adde add thou his to these torfex a pair of shears, pellex an harlot to a wedded man, carex sedge, simul atq; and also supellex householdstuff, appendix a pent-house, histrix a porcupine, coxendix an hip, que and filix fern.

**N**omen a noun in a signans signifying rem a thing non animatam without life est is neutrale genus the neuter gender: ut as, problema a hard question; en, ut as, omen forespeaking; ar, ut as, jubar the sun beam; dans ending in ur, ut as, jecur the liver; us, ut as, onus a burthen; put, ut as, occiput the binder part of the head. Attamen yet ex his of these pecken a comb, furfur bran, sunt are mascula masculines. Sunt ibese are neutra neutrers, cadaver a dead carcass, verber a stripe, iter a journey, subercork, tuber pro for fungo a toadstool & and uber a dug, gingiber ginger, & and laser the herb Benjamin, cicer an Italian Pease, & and piper pepper atque and papaver poppy, & and

## Propria quæ maribus construed.

7

and siser a parsnip, atque and  
filier an osier: Equor the sea,  
marmor marble, que and ador  
sweat neutra are neuters. Atq; and  
pecus cattle quando when  
facit it maketh pecoris in ge-  
nitivo in the genitive case.

**S**unt these are dubii generis  
of the doubtful gender, car-  
do the hinge of a door, margo  
the brim of anything, cinis ashes,  
obex the bolt of a door, pulvis  
dust, adeps fatness, forceps a  
pair of tongs, pumex a pumice-  
stone, ramex bursteness, anas a  
duck or drake, imbrex a gutter-  
tile; addde add culex a gnat, na-  
trix a water-serpent, &c and o-  
nyx the nail of a man's hand  
cum prole with bk compounds,  
que and silex a flint-stone;  
quamvis although usus use vult  
will melius rather haec ibas  
these nouns dicier be called  
mascula masculines.

**I**sta these nouns sunt are com-  
munis generis of the common  
of two genders, vigil a watch-  
man or watch-woman, pugil a  
Champion, exul a banish'd man  
or woman, praeful a president,  
homo a man or woman, nemo  
nobody, martyr a martyr, Ligur  
one of Liguria, augur a sooth-  
ayer & and Arcas one of Arca-  
dia, antistes one chief among  
others, miles a soldier, pedes a

footmen, interpres an interpre-  
ter, comes a companion, hospes  
an host or an hostess: sic so ales  
any great bird, praeses a chief  
ruler, princeps a prince, aucto-  
ries a fowler, eques an horseman,  
obies a pledge in war, atq; and  
multa alia nomina many other  
nouns, quæ which creantur a-  
derived à verbis of verbs: ut  
as, conjux a husband or wife,  
judex a judge, vindic a reveng-  
er, opifex a workman, &c and  
aruspex a soothsayer.

**A**djectiva adjectives ha-  
bentia having unam  
vocem one termination duntax-  
at only: ut as, felix happy, au-  
dax bold retinent keep omne ge-  
nus every gender sub una in one  
ending. Si is cadant they fall sub  
geminâ voce under a double ter-  
mination: velut as, omnis &  
and omne all; vox prior the for-  
mer word est is commune ihs  
commune duum of two, vox al-  
tera the second neutrum the neu-  
ter. At but si if variant they  
vary tres voces three endings:  
ut as, sacer, sacra, sacram, holy,  
vox prima the first word est is  
mas masculine, altera the second,  
femina feminine, tertia the  
third neutrum neuter. At but  
sunt there are nouns quæ which  
vocares you may call propè in a  
maner substantiva substantives  
flexu.

Sexu by declining, tamen notwithstanding reperta they are found adjectiva adjectives natura by nature que and usu by use. Talia such sunt are pauper poor, puber ripe of age, cum with degener waxing out of kind, ubi plentiful, &c and dives rich, locuples wealthy, sospes safe, comes a companion. atque and superstes one that overliveth, cum paucis aliis with few others quæ which lectio iusta diligent reading docebit will teach. Hæc these nouns gaudent adsciscere sibi will have proprium quendam flexum a certain proper declining, campester of the plain field, volucer swift,

celeber famos, celer swift, atque and saluber wholesome. Junge add pedestre belonging to a footman, equestre belonging to a horseman & and acer sharp; Junge add paluſter belonging to a marsh, ac and alacer chearfull, sylvester belonging to a wood: at but sic thus tu thou variabis shall decline hæc these nouns, hic celer in the masculine gender, hæc celeris in the feminine, neutro in the neuter hoc celere; aut or aliter otherwise sic ibus, hic atque hæc celeris in the masculine and feminine, rursum again hoc celere, est tibi neutrum is the neuter gender.

### De Nominibus Heteroclitis Tho. Robinson.

**S**o know let these nouns be Heteroclita Heteroclitæ quæ which variant do vary genus gender aut or flexum declension, quæcumque and whatsoever deficient do want superantve or have overmuch novato ritu after a new order.

**C**ernis thou seest hæc these variantia changing genus gender ac and partim partly flexum declension: Pergamus, infoelix urbs the unhappy City Troium of the Trojans gignit maker Pergama. Quod which

being ipsa the word it self supplex household-stuff facit doth, nisi except careat it want plurali the plural number. Singula these being singular gaudent formineis are feminines, pluralis being plural neutræ neuters. Prior numerus the singular number dat giveb his to these noun's genus neutræ the neuter gender, alter the plural utrumque both masculine and neuter: Rastrum a rake cum with frango a bridle, filum thread, simul atque and also capistrum a beadstall; item also Argos a

*town in Greece, &c and coelum : hec nouns utrumq; genus both heaven singula being singulars : sunt are neutra neutrers : sed bus audi mark, vocitabis thou shalt call cœlos & Argos in the plural number duntaxat only mascula masculines : sed but fræna neuter & and frænos masculine, quo pacto after which sort & also formant they form caetera the rest. Nundinium a fair & hinc and also epulum a banquet, quibus unto which addito add thou balneum a bath: & and haec these sunt are neutra neutrers quidem indeed primo in the singular number, ritè by custom muliebria feminines secundo in the plural. Constat it is certain Juvenalem habere that Juvenal bathe balnea baths plurali in the plural. Haec these nouns singularia being singulars dantur mariibus are masculines, plurima being plurals neutriss neutrers, Mænalis a bili in Arcadia, atque and sacer mons the sacred mountain Dindymus the bill Ida by Troy, Ismarus a mountain in Thracia atque and Tartara bell, Taygetus an bill in Lacedemonia, sic so Tænara a promontory in Laconia, Massica a mountain in Campania, & and altus Garganus the top of the high bill Ida. At bus alter numerus the plural nial, sed bus vox ipsa ibas word number dabit will give his to est is sola only repetita found.*

Propago the remment qua which sequitur followeth est is manca maimed numero in number case or in case.

**V**ocabis thou shalt call these nouns Aptōta, qua which variant alter nullum casum no case: ut as, fas right, nil nothing, nihil nothing, instar like, & and multa many in u simul i in u and i: ut as, haec these sunt be que both cornu a horn que and genu a knee, sic so gummi gum, frugi ibris, sic so Tempe a very fair field in Thessalia, tot so many, quot how many, & and omnes numeros all nouns of number à tribus from three ad centum to a hundred.

**Q**ue and nomen a noun est quis Monoptōton, cui to which vox una one word cadit happeneth: cen as, noctu by night, natu by birth, jussu by bidding, injussu without bidding, simul also astu by craft, promptu with speed, permissu by suffrage: legimus we read astus plurali in the plural number, legimus we read inficias & de-

**S**unt these be diprōta, quibus  
to which duplex flexura &  
double declining remansit re-  
maineth: ut *as*, *fors* *bap* *dabit*  
*will give*, *forte* *sesto* in the ab-  
lative case: *quoq; also* sponte  
of his own accord sponte. Sic *so*  
plus more habet habet pluris, re-  
petundarum of bribery, repetun-  
dis, & and jugeris of an acre dat  
giveb Jugere sexto in the abla-  
tive case; autem but verberis  
of a stripe verbere, quoque also  
suppetiæ aid dant makesb sup-  
petias quarto in the accusative  
case. Tantudem *as* much dat  
giveb tantidem, simul also im-  
petis of violence dat giveb hoc  
impete: *junge add* vicem by  
turn sexto in the ablative case  
vice; nec neither lego do I  
read plura more. Hæc quatuor  
these four verberis of a stripe,  
atque and vicem by turn, sic *so*  
plus more cum with jugere an  
acre tenuere have kept cunctos  
casus all their casas numero se-  
cundo in the plural number.

**V**Ocantur they are called  
triprōta, quibus where-  
in in inflectis thou dost decline tres  
casus three cases: ut *as*, *precis*  
*prayer* atque and *precem*, & and  
*blandus* a kind man petit ami-  
cam moes his lone prece by in-  
sistency: sic in like manner legis  
Mou readest, opis est nostræ it

is in our power, fer open help  
thou, atque and dignus worthy  
ope of help. At but frugis of  
fruit tantum only caret wants  
rectio the nominative case, & also  
dictionis of title: vis force est, is  
vox integra a perfect word, nisi  
except forte perhaps dativus the  
dative case desit be wanting:  
prior numerus the singular  
number mutulus is imperfect  
omnibus his in all these, alter  
the plural integer is whole. Quæ  
referunt relatives: ut *as*, qui  
which: quæ percontantur in-  
terrogatives: ut *as*, *ecquis who*:  
& and quæ distribuunt distribu-  
tives: ut *as*, *nullus none*, neu-  
ter neither of the two, & and  
omnis all: Infinita nouns inde-  
finites solent are wont jungi to  
be joyned his to these: ut *as*, qui-  
libet every one, alter another.  
Hæc these saepe often carent do  
want quinto casu the vocative  
case: & and pronomina the pro-  
nouns præter except hæc qua-  
tuor these four infrà following;  
nostræ ours, nostras of our coun-  
try, meus mine, & and tu thou.  
Notes you may observe propria  
cuncta all proper names quibus  
est which have natura coer-  
cens a restraining nature, nè fu-  
erint that they shall not be pluri-  
ma plurals: ut *as*, Mars the  
heathenish God of Battle, Cata-  
the

the name of a wise man in Rome, Gallia France, Roma Rome, Ida an hill by Troy, Tagus a river in Portugal, Lælaps a dog's name, Parnassus an hill in Phœnic, que and Bucephalus the horse of Alexander the Great. Dabis thou shalt give his to these frumenta bread corn, pensa tow or wool on a distaff, herbas herbs, uida moist things, metalla metals, in quibus in which ipse requiras thou mayest search quæ what sunt are placita the pleasures Authorum of Authors. Est there is a time ubi when haec these retinent keep pluralm the plural number: Est there is a time also ubi when spernunt they have it not.

**H**Orde a barley, farra bread-corn, forum a market, mel honey, mulsum wine mingled with honey, defructa wine sodden till the third part is boyled away, que and thus frankincense, pluralia being plurals servant keep tantum only tres similes voces three like cases. Hesperus the evening star, & and vesper the evening, pontus the sea que and limus mud que and limus dung: sic so penus all virtus meat and drink, & and sanguis blood, sic so æther the skie, nemo no envy, & and sapientia wisdom, body: Sed but ista mascula desidia florib, atque and innu- these masculines vix sunt exce- dentias scarcely exceed numerum primum the singular number.

**S**Ingula these singulars fo- minei generis of the semi-nine gender, raro seldom pluralia are plurals: pubes ripeness of age, atq; and salus health: sic so talio like for like, cum with in-dole towardness, tussis a cough, pix pitch, humus the ground atq; and lues the murrain, sitis thirst & and fuga a flying away, jun-ge add quietem rest; sic so cholera choler atq; and famex hunger, que and bilis melan-choly, senecta old age, juventus youth. Sed but tamen yet haec these nouns soboles an offspring, labes a spot, ut as & also omnia all quintæ of the fifth declension saepe often tenebunt will keep plurali in the plural number tres similes casus three like ca-ses: excipe except res a thing, species a kind, facies a face, que and acies an edge, que and dies a day, quas voces which words licet may esse be totas whole secundo numero in the plural number. Solent they are wont necesse to add isto to these multa muliebria many femi-nines: ut as haec these sunt are, stultitia foolishness, invidia id

Id genus of ther ſort; quas  
which lectio reading præbet  
yieldeth; quam præfixam tibi  
which ſet before ſhee collige ga-  
ther together, ceu as, certum fi-  
lum a ſure guiding thred. Ad-  
de pur rarius very ſeldom ſe-  
cundum numerum the plural  
number hiſ to theſe nouns, ſed  
but yet quandoque ſometimes.

**N**ec neſter licet may we  
deſerre give ſecundum  
numērum the plural number  
hiſ neutrīs to theſe neutrīs, de-  
licium the thing wherein we de-  
light, ſenjum old age, lethum  
death que and egenum dīr que  
and ſalum the ſea: Sic ſo bar-  
athrum a place taken for Hell,  
virus poſon, vitrum glaſſ, que  
and viſcum birdlime, que and  
penum provision of viſtuals, ju-  
ſtitium vacation or out of term,  
nihilum nothing, ver the ſpring,  
lac milk, gluten glue, ſimul al-  
ſo halec an berring: adde add  
gelu froſt, ſolium a ſeat of state,  
or throne, jubar the Sun-beam:   
hic hēre quoque alſo ponat thou  
mayſt put multa talia many  
ſuch quas which ſi iſ obſerves  
thou obſerves occurrent will  
come tibi legenti to thee as thou  
readeft.

**M**alcula theſe masculines  
ſunt are contenta con-  
tentia tantum mihi numero ſe-

cundo with the plural number,  
Manes ſpirits, Majores An-  
ſtors, cancelli lattices, liberi  
children & and antes the utte-  
moſt rank of Vines, menses pro-  
fluviūm womenſ monthly flow-  
ers, lemuress bobgoblins, fasti a  
register of things of the year, at-  
que and minores posterity, cum  
when natales aſſignant ſignify  
genus a ſtock, adde add Penates  
the beauteous household Gods, &  
and loca places plurall in the  
plural number, quales ſuch as be  
que both Gabii a City in Italy,  
que and Locri people of Locri, &  
and quæcunq; whatſoever legas  
thou readeft paſſim in any place  
ſimilis rationis of the like ſort.

**H**æc theſe nouns ſunt are  
ſeminei generis of the  
ſeminine gender, que and numeri  
ſecundi the plural number: exu-  
viae things which are put off,  
phaleræ horſe-trappings, que  
and grates thanks, manubiae  
ſpoils taken in war, & and Idus  
the Ides of a month, antiae fore-  
locks, & and induiae a truce,  
ſimul alſo que both, infidiae ly-  
ing in wait, que and minae  
threatnings, excubiae watch and  
ward, nonæ the nones of a month,  
nugæ trifles que and tricæ tri-  
ſling gewgaws, calendæ the  
Kalends, quisquilia the sweep-  
ing and reuſe of things, ther-

me baib, cumæ the cradle of Infants; diræ cursing, que and exequiæ solemnities at burials; Inferiæ heathenish sacrifices done to spirits: & and ferit holy days, sic so que both primitiæ the first fruits, que and plague signantes signifying retia nets, & and valvæ folding doors que and divitiae richness nuptiæ marriage, item & and also lactes the small guts; adiantur let there be added Thebae the City of Thebes & and Athenæ Athens: quod genus of which sort inventias thou mayest find & also plurimonia more names locorum of places.

**H**æc neutra these neuters legantur are read pluralli in the plural number, rarius very seldom primo in the singular: moenia the walls of a City, cum with resquis rough places, præcordia the midriff, lustra the dens ferarum of wild beasts, armæ weapons, mapalia cottages; sic so bellaria junkets, munia a duty, castra a camp or tem; funus a funeral petit requireth justa ceremonies & and virgo a maid petit requireth sponsalia betrothing; dilectus an eloquent man amat lovib yofstra a pulpit; que and pueri children gestant carry crepundia rattles to play withal; que

and infantes infants colunt love, cunabula cradles; augur ibo scoubayer consulit askerb counsel of exta the entrails, & and absolvens finishing recantat misteriæ effata prayers superis to the imagined gods: festa the feasts deum of the heathenish gods; ceu as, Bacchanalia feasts dedicated to Bacchus, poterunt may jungi be joyned. Quod si is then leges thou readest plura more, licet reponas ibou mayest put them quoque also hâc classe in this rule.

**H**æc these nouns imitantia imitating varias formas divers forms, quasi luxuriant do as it were exceed, nam for tonitus tonitrûq; thunder variant do vary & both genus their gender & and vocem termination: sic so clypeus clypeum a buckler, baculus,baculum atque and bacillum a staff, lensus a sense & and hoc sensum the conceit of the mind, tig-nus quis and tignum a rafter, tapetum atque and tapete, tapes tapistry, punctus que and punctum a point, sinapi mustard seed, quod which mutans changing genus his gender fertur is called scelerata sinapis biting mustard; sinus & and hoc sinum vas lactis a milkin bowl or a milk pail, menda quo

Id genus of *thes* sort; quas  
which lectio reading præbet  
yieldeth; quam præfixam tibi  
which set before *thes* collige ga-  
ther together, ceu as, certum fi-  
lum a sure guiding abroad. Ade-  
de pñ rarius very seldom se-  
cundum numerum the plural  
number his to these nouns, sed  
but yet quandoque sometimes.

**N**ec neibet licet may we  
deferre give secundum  
numerum the plural number  
his neutris to these neutrals, de-  
licium the thing wherein we de-  
light, senium old age, lethum  
death que and oenum dirt que  
and salum the sea: Sic so bar-  
athrum a place taken for Hell,  
virus poison, vitrum glass, que  
and vilcum birdlime, que and  
penum provision of victuals, ju-  
stitium vacation or out of term,  
nihilum nothing, ver the spring,  
lac milk, gluten glue, simul al-  
so halec an berring: adde add  
gelu frost, solium a seat of state,  
or throne, jubar the sun-beam:  
hic here quoque also ponas thou  
mayest pñ multa talia many  
such quæ which si if observes  
thou obseruest occurrent will  
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register of things of the year, at-  
que and minores posterity, cum  
when natales assignant signifys  
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the heathenish household Gods, &  
and loca places plurall in the  
plural number, quales such as be  
que both Gabii a City in Italy,  
que and Locri people of Locris, &  
and quæcunq; whatsoever legas  
thou readest passim in any place  
similis rationis of the like sort.

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feminine gender, que and numeri  
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viae things which are put off,  
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and grates shanks, manubia  
spoils taken in war, & and Idus  
the Ides of a month, antæ fore-  
locks, & and induiae a truce,  
simul also que borb, infidiae ty-  
ing in wait, que and minæ  
threatnings, excubiae watch and  
ward, nonæ the nones of a month,  
nugæ trifles que and tricæ tri-  
fling gewgaws, calendæ the  
Kalends, quisquiliae the sweep-  
ing and refuse of things, ther-  
mae

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que and mendum a fault, viscus & and hoc viscum, birdlime, sic ſa cornu a horn &c and flexible cornum the bending horn: at but Lucanus Lucan ait saith, tibi cura have a care cornis finis tri of the left wing of the Army: eventus ſimul also even-tum an event. Sed but quid moror why ſtay I iſtis in theſe? Leftio the reading doctorum of learned Authors ministrat affordeth tibi unto thee talia mille a thouſand ſuch.

**S**ED but præterea farther Squædam Græca ſome Greek nouns ſunt tibi notanda are to be noted of thee, quæ which perēre have brought forth ſœcum Latinum a new Latin word quarto caſu in the accusative caſe, nam for panther a panther creat makēb panthera in the accusative caſe: que and crater a ſtanding piece cratera; cassis an helmet habet bath cassida; ſed but & also æther the ſkie fundit makeb æthera; hinc bence venit cometb cratera a ſtanding piece, æthera the ſkie venit cometb: ſic even ſo cassida magna a great helmet regit co-vereth caput ipsum the head, nec neither vult will panthera the panther domari be tamed.

**R**ecitus the nominatiue caſe veritur it varjed his in

theſe, ſenſus the ſignification ma-net remaineth, &c and unum ge-nus one gender: gibbus & hic gibber a bunch in ones back, cucumis cucumber a cucumber, ſtipis & ſtips wages, ſic ſo cinis atq; and ciner ashes, vomis vomer a plowbare, ſcobiſ & and ſcobs ſaw dust or pin dust: item also pulvis pulver dust, pubes puber ripeness of age: quibus to which addes thou ſhalt add quæ nouns which pariuunt bring forth or & os, honos honour & and labor labour, arbor a tree que and ador wheat. Et also his thou ſhalt add to theſe, apes & and apis a bee, plebs plebis the common people: quoq; alſo ſunt there are multa many ac-cepta received à Græcis from the Greeks referentia expressing geminam formam a double form: ut as delphin delphi-nus a dolphin, & and hic ele-phas elephantus an elephant; ſic ſo congrus conger a conger: ſic ſo Meleagrus Meleager a man's name; item alſo Teu-crus Teucer a King of Troy. Et also dabis thou ſhalt add huic buter cætera cuncta all oþers. quæ which par ratio the like reaþ & and lectio caſta diligent reading dederint ſhall give tibi uita thee.

Hab

**H**æc these simul together sunt are & both quarti exiis of the fourth declension atq; and secundi the second, enim or laurus a laurel tree facit makerb genitivo in the genitive case lauri & laurūs, sic so quer- cucus an Oak, pinus a pine, ficus pro fructu for a fig, ac and ar- bore a fig-tree, sic so colus a di- staff, atq; and penus provision of viuals cornus, quando when arbor habetur it is taken for a cornel-tree, sic so lacus a Lake, atq; and domus an house, licet although hæc these nec recur- rant be nor to be found ubique in every case. Quoque also leges thou shalt read plura more his than these, quæ which jure by right relinquas thou mayest leave præcis to old authors.

**E**T and sunt there are multæ adjectiva many adjectives quæ which luxuriant shound notanda to be noted, sed but im- primis first of all quot as man- y as & also hæc nomina these nouns tibi sundunt do bring forth: arma weapons, jugum a yoke, nervus a sinew, somnus sleep, que and clivus the steep side of an hill, que and animus a mind, & and quot as many as limus mud habet bath, quot as many as froenum a bridle & and cera wax, bacillum a staff: à quibus of which formes thou mayest form us simul is both us and is: ut as, inermis inermis unweaponed. At but hilarus merry est is rarer very rare, hil- laris, est is vox a word beng nota well known.

## As in Præsenti construed.

**S**IMILARES the termination as in præsenti in the present tense for- mat formeth per- fectum the preterperfect tense in avi: ut as, no nas to swim navi, vocito vocitas to call often vo- citavi: deme except layo to wash lavi, juvo to help juvi, que and nexo to knit nexui, & and seco to cut quod which maketh secul, neco to kill quod which

maketh necui, verbum the verb mico to shine quod which ma- keth micui, pllico to fold quod which maketh plicui, frico to rub quod which dat giveth fri- cui. Sic so domo to make tame quod which makes domul, sono to thunder quod which makes tonui, verbum the verb sono to sound quod which makes sonui, crepo to give a crack quod which maketh crepu, vetoto orbid

**f**orbid quod which dat gives  
vetui, atq; and cubo to lie down  
cubul, hæc these words rārd for-  
mantur are seldom formed in a-  
vi, Do das u give rite by right  
dedi: sto stas to stand vult will  
formare formā steti.

**E**S the termination es in  
præsentī in the presens  
tense format formeth perfectum  
the p̄terperfētī sense dans gi-  
ving ul, ut as, nigreō nigrē to  
wax b'ack nigrui, excipe except  
jubeo to command jussi, sorbeo  
to sup any liquid thing habet  
bath sorbui, quoq; also sorpsi,  
mulceo to asswage mulsi, luceo  
to shine vult will have luxi, se-  
deo to sit sedi, que and video to  
see vult will have vidi: sed bur-  
prandeo to dine prandi, strideo  
to make a noise stridi, suadeo to  
counsel suasi, rideo to laugh ri-  
si, & and ardeo to burn habet  
barbari. Syllaba prima the first  
syllable geminatur is doubled his  
quatuor in these four infrā fol-  
lowing: namq; for pendo to  
hang pependi, que and mordeo  
to bite vult will habere have  
momordi, spondeo to promise  
freely or betroth spospondi, que  
and toudeo to clip or shear vult  
will have totondi. Si si I've r i  
o r stet stand ante before geo,  
eo vertitur is turned in si into  
fi: ut as, urgeo to urge ussi,

mulgeo to milk mulsi, dat h̄ gi-  
veib quoq; also mulxi, frigeo to  
be cold frixi, lugeo to lament  
luxi, & and augeo to increase  
habet bath auxi. Fleo flies to  
weep dat givesib flevi: leo les to  
anoint levil, que and natum the  
compound indē thereof deleo to  
blot out delevi: pleo ples to fill  
plevi, neo to spin nevi. Mansi  
formatur is formed à of maneo  
to tarry, torqueo to wrest tor-  
si, hæreo to stick fast vult will  
have hæxi. Veo fit is made vi:  
ut as, serveo to be bot servl,  
niveo to wink or beckon, & and  
saturn the compound indē thereof  
conniveo to wink with the eyes  
poscit requireth nivi & nixi,  
cleo to trouble cliv, que and vico  
to bind vievi.

**T**ertia the third conjugatio-  
nem formabit will form  
præteritū the p̄terperfētī  
tense, ut as manifestum is ma-  
nifest hic bere. Bo fit is made bi:  
ut as, lambo to suck lambi: ex-  
cipe except, scribo to write scri-  
phi, & and nubo to be married  
nupsi: antiquum the old verb  
cumbo to lie down dat givesib  
cubul. Co fit is made ci: ut as,  
vinco to overcome vici, parco to  
spare vult will have pepercí &  
and parsi, dico to say dixi, quoq;  
also duco to lead duxi. Do fit  
is made di: ut as, mando to eat  
mandi;

at h gi-  
geo to  
lament  
increase  
fles to  
o les to  
um the  
eleo to  
s to fill  
Man si  
maneo  
st tor-  
lt will  
ade vi:  
fervi,  
& and  
thereof  
he eyes  
nixi,  
ad vico  
ugari-  
form  
perfec-  
io ma-  
de bi:  
i: ex-  
e scri-  
married  
d verb  
giveib  
ut as,  
rco to  
rci &  
quog;  
Do fit  
to eat  
andi;

nandi : sed bus scindo to cut  
lat giveith scidi, findo to cleave  
idi, fundo to pour out fudi, que  
nd tundo to knock tutudi, pen-  
do to weigh pependi, tendo to  
bend tetendi, pedo to break wind  
backward pepedi : Junge joyn  
shou, cado to fall cecidi, cedo  
pro verbero to bear cecidi. Cedo  
pro discedere to depart sive or  
locum dare to give place cessi,  
vado to go, rado to shave, ludo  
to hurt, ludo to play, dividio to  
divide, trudo to thrust, claudio  
to shut, plundo to clap bands for  
joy, rodo to gnaw, ex of do ihe  
termination do semper always  
faciunt make si. Go fit is made  
xi, ut as, jungo to joyn junxi,  
sed but r the letter r ante before  
go vult will h.ve si ; ut as, spar-  
go to sprinkle sparsi, lego to read  
legi & and ago to do facit ma-  
kerib egli, tango to touch dat gi-  
vetb tetigi, pungo to prick pun-  
xi que and papugi, frango to  
break dat giveith fregi ; cum  
when pango signat signifieth pa-  
cisci to make a covenant vult it  
will have pepigi, pro jungo to  
joyn pegi, pro cano to sing pan-  
xi. Ho fit is made xi, ceu as, tra-  
ho to draw traxi docet teacheth,  
& and vaho to carry vexi. Lo  
fit is made ui, ceu as, colo to  
worship colui, excipe except  
psallo to sing cum p with p, &c

and sallo to season with salt sine  
p without p, nam for utrumque  
both format form salli : velio  
to pluck up dat giveith velli,  
quoque also vulsi, fallo to de-  
ceive sefelli, cello pro frango  
to break ceculi, que and pello  
to drive out pepuli. Mo fit is  
made ui, ceu as, vomo to vomi  
vomui, sed but emo to bu yfacit  
makerib emi, como to kemb pe-  
tit requireth compsi, promo to  
draw out prompsi. Adjice add  
thou demo to take away quod  
which format formeth dempsi,  
sumo to take sumphi, premo to  
press pressi. No fit is made vi,  
ceu as, sino to suffer sivi, excipe  
except temno to contemn tempsi,  
sterno to strew dat giveith stra-  
vi, sperno to despise sprevi, lino  
to smear over levi, interdum  
sometimes lini & livi : quoque  
also cerno to discern crevi. Gigno  
to get, pono to put, cano to  
sing dant give genui, posui, ce-  
cini. Po fit is madepsi, ut as  
scalpo to scratch scalpsi, excipe  
except rumpo to break rupi, &  
and strepo to make a noise with  
bands and feet quod which for-  
mat formeth strepui, crepo to  
give a crack quod which dat gi-  
vetb crepui. Quo fit is made  
qui, ut as, linquo to leave liqui,  
demito except coquo to seethe  
coxi. Ro fit is made vi, ceu a-

sero pro planto to plant &c and  
 femino to sow sevi, quod which  
 mutans changing significatum  
 the signification dat giveb me-  
 lius better serul, verro to brush  
 vult will have verri & versi, u-  
 ro to burn ussi, gero to bear gessi,  
 quero to seek quæsivi, tero to  
 wear trivi, curro to run cucur-  
 ri. So formabit will form sivi,  
 velut as, accerso to go to call, ar-  
 cesso the same, lacesto to revile,  
 atque and Incesso to provoke one  
 in speech: Sed but tolle except  
 capessò to take capessi, quodque  
 which also facit makeb capessi-  
 vi, atq; and facesto to go about  
 to do facessi; sic so vizo to go to  
 see visi, sed but pinso to bake  
 habebit will have pinsui. Sco fit  
 is made vi, ut as, pasco to feed  
 pavi, posco to require vult will  
 have poposci, disco to learn vult  
 will formare form didici, qui-  
 nisco to nod with the head quexi.  
 To fit is made ti, ut as, verto  
 to turn verti, sed but notetur  
 activum fisto let this verb active  
 fisto be marked pro facio stare  
 to make to stand, nam for dat it  
 giveb jure by right fitti; mit-  
 to to send dat giveb misi, peto  
 to ask petii five or petivi, sterto  
 to snort habet bath stertui, me-  
 to to mow messui. Ab of ecto fit  
 is made exi, ut as, flecto to bend  
 flexi, pecto to kemb pexui, ha-

bētque and it bath pexl, etiam  
 also necto to knit dat giveb  
 nexui, habet bath quoque also  
 nexi. Vo fit is made vi: ut as,  
 volvo to roll volvi, excipe ex-  
 cept vivo to live vixl: ut as,  
 nexo to knit habet bath nexui,  
 sic so texo to weave habebit  
 will have texui. Cio fit is made  
 ci, ut as, facio to do feci, quo-  
 que also jacio to cast jeci: anti-  
 quum the old verb lacio to allure  
 or entice lexl, quoq; also specio  
 to see spexl. Dio fit is made di:  
 ut as, fodio to dig fodl. Gio  
 gi, ceu as, fugio to fly fugl. Plo  
 fit is made pi, ut as, capio to  
 take cepi, excipe except cupio  
 to covet pivl, &c and rapio to  
 snatch, rapui, sapio to be wise  
 sapui, atque and sapivi. Rio fit  
 is made ri, ut as, parlo to bring  
 forsh young peperi. Tio ffi ge-  
 minans doubling s, ut as, quatio  
 to shake quassf, quod the which  
 vix scarcely reperitur is found  
 in usu in use. Denique lastly,  
 üo fit is made üi, ut as statuo  
 to appoint statui, pluo to rain  
 format formerb pluvi, sive or  
 plui; sed but struo to build  
 struxi, fluo to flow, fluxi.

**Q**uarto the fourth conjugation  
 dat giveb is in the  
 second person, ivi in the preter-  
 perfect tense, ut as, scio scis to  
 know monstrat tibi sheweth sci-  
 vi;

vi : excipias except venio to posco to require. Compositum  
come dans giving veni, cambio the compound à of plico to fold,  
to exchange campsi, raucio to be cum sub with this preposition  
parte rausi, farcio to stuff far- sub, vel or nomine a noun : ut  
i, farcio to patch farsi, seplio to as ista ibese, supplico to beseech;  
bedge sepi, sentio to perceive multiplico to multiply, gaudent  
seni, fulcio to underprop fulsi, rejoice formate to form plicavi,  
item also haurio to draw hausi, applico to apply, complico to  
fancio to establish sanxi, vincio fold up, replico to unfold &c and  
to bind vinxi, salio pro salto explico to declare ül vel in avi  
to leap salui, & and amicio to do make ül or avi. Quamvis al-  
cloath dat giveth amicui : ute- though simplex the simple verb  
murm we shall use parciūs seldom oleo to savour or smell vult will  
cambivi I have exchanged, hauri- have olui, tamen nevertheless  
rivi I have drawn, amicivi I quodvis compositum every com-  
have cloathed, sepivi I have pound inde thereof formabit will  
bedged, sanxivi I have establish, form melius rather olevi ; at  
farcivi I have patched, atque but redolet to cast a strong  
and salivi I have leaped. smell sequitur doth follow for-  
mam the form simplicis of the

**S**Implex the simple verb & and compositum the com- pound dat giveth idem præteritum the same preterperfect tense : ut as, docui I have taught, edocui I have taught perfectly, monstrat shewib : Sed but syllaba the syllable quam which simplex the simple verb semper geminatur doth always double non geminatur is not doubled composto in the compound, præterquam except his tribus in these three, præcurro to run before, excurro to run out, repungo to prick again, atque and ritè creatis in verbs rigidly compounded à of do to give, disco to learn, sto to stand, posco to require. Compositum the compound à of plico to fold, cum sub with this preposition sub, vel or nomine a noun : ut as ista ibese, supplico to beseech; multiplico to multiply, gaudent rejoice formate to form plicavi, applico to apply, complico to fold up, replico to unfold &c and explico to declare ül vel in avi do make ül or avi. Quamvis although simplex the simple verb oleo to savour or smell vult will have olui, tamen nevertheless quodvis compositum every compound inde thereof formabit will form melius rather olevi ; at but redolet to cast a strong smell sequitur doth follow formam the form simplicis of the simple verb, que and subolet to smell a little. Omnia composta all the compounds à of pungo to prick formabunt will forms punxi, unum one repungo to prick again vult will have pupuli, interdumq; and sometimes repunxi. Natum the compound à of do to give, quando when est it is inflectio tertia the third conjugation : ut as, addo to add, credo to believe, edo to set forth, dedo to yield, reddo to restore, perdo to lose, abdo to bide velor, obdo to thrust against, condoro build, indo to put in, trado to deliver, prodo to betray, vendoro to sell

## As in præsentि construed.

*ellidisi: at but unum one abscondo to bide abscondi. Natum the compound à of sto stras to stand habebit will have sticli-*

**S**i is verba hæc simplicia these simple verbs compo- nantur be compounded mutant they change vocalem primam the first vowel præsentis of the presens tense præteritique and of be preterperfect tense in e into e, damno to condemn, lacto to give suck, sacro to dedicate, fallo to deceive, arceo to drive away, tracto to handle, fatiscor to be weary, partio to divide, carpo to crop, patro to commit, scando to climb, spargo to sprinkle, que and pario to bring forth young, cuius whose duo nata two compounds comperit to know for certain & and reperit to find by adventure, dant give peri, sed but cetera the rest perui, velut as hæc ibese aperire to open, operire to cover. A of pasco to eed pavi, notentur hæc duo composta let these two compounds be marked habere to have pescui, tantum only compesco to pasture together, dispelico to drive beasts from pasture: cetera the rest, ut as, epasco to eat up, servabunt will keep usum the use simplicis of the simple verb.

**H**ec these habeo to have, latuo to lie bid, sallo to

leap, statuo to appoint, cado to fall, laedo to hurt, pango to joyn dans making pegi, cano to sing, quero to seek, cædo cedi di to beat, tango to touch, egedo to want or stand in need, teneo to hold, taceo to hold ones peace, sapio to be wise, que and rapio to -snatch, si if componantur they be compounded, mutant they change vocalem primam the first vowel in i into i, ut as, rapio to snatch rapui, eripi to take away by force eripui. Natum a compound à of cano to sing dat giveib præteritum the preterperfect tense per ii by ii, ceu as, concino to sing together in one tune dat giveib concinui. Sic even so displiceo to displease à of placeo to please, sed but hæc duo ibese two complaceo to please well cum with perplaceo to please very much, benè servant do keep well usum the use simplicis of the simple verb. Ista quatuor composita these four compounds à of pango to joyn, retinient a keep a, depango to plant, oppango to joyn, circum-pango to fasten about, atque and repango to set. Ista quatuor these four compounds à of maneo mansi to carry dant give minui, præmineo to excel others, emineo to appear before others, cum with promineo to bang

hang  
mineo  
tera  
forma  
bi of the  
ta the  
scratches  
to to  
change  
po to  
often  
bound  
that  
compa-  
quat  
rejic-  
clau-  
tha-  
do  
qua-  
smi-  
way  
dile  
**S**  
age  
fit,  
&  
ca-  
ci-  
se-  
cb-  
fir-  
se-  
na-  
fe-

bang out in sight, que and im-mineo to bang over : at but cæ-  
tera the rest servabunt will keep  
formam the form simplicis ver-  
bi of the simple verb. Composita  
the compounds à of scalpo to  
scratch, calco to tread upon, sal-  
to to leap or dance, mutant do  
change a per u a into u, excul-  
po to carve or engrave, inculco  
often to repeat, resulto to re-  
bound, demonstrant shew id  
that tibi to thee. Composita the  
compounds à of claudio to shut,  
quatio to shake, lavo to wash,  
rejiciunt a cast away a, à of  
claudio to shut docet sheweb id  
that, occludo to shut fast, exclu-  
do to shut out : que and à of  
quatio to shake, percutio to  
smite, executio to smite out : Na-  
tive compounds à of lavo to  
wash, proluo to wash much,  
diluo to purge with washing.

**S**I is componas, thou doft  
compound haec the verbs,  
ago to do, emo to buy, sedeo to  
ſit, rego to rule, frango to break,  
& and capio to take, jacio to  
cast, lacio to allure or entice, spe-  
cio to behold, premo to press  
semper always ſibi mutant they  
change vocalem primam the  
first vowel præsentis of the pre-  
ſent tense in i into ī, nunquam  
never præteriti of the preterper-  
feti tense : ceu as frango to

break, refringo to break open re-  
fregi : Incipio to begin incep-  
à of capio to take. Sed but pau-  
ca notentur let a few be mark-  
ed, namque ſor perago to finiſh  
sequitur doib follow ſuum sim-  
plex his ſimple, que and also ſu-  
tago to be buſie or to do with  
speed, atq; and ab of ago to do,  
dego to live dat giveb degi, co-  
go to compel cogl. Sic even fo-  
à of rego to rule, pergo to go  
forward perrexī, quoque alſo  
ſurgo to arife vult will have  
ſurrexi, mediā syllabā the mid-  
dle syllable præſentis of the pre-  
ſent tense ademptā being taken  
away. Facio to do variat chan-  
geth nil nothing nſi unless præ-  
poſito præeunte when a prepo-  
ſition goeth before : olfacio to  
ſmell out docet teacheb id that  
cum with calfacto to make hot  
que and inficio to infect. Nativ-  
e compounds à of lego to read,  
re, per, prx, ſub, trans, ad,  
præeunte going before ſervant  
do keep vocalem the vowel præ-  
ſentis of the preſens tense, cæ-  
tra the rest mutant do change it  
in i into ī ; de quibus of which  
haec theſe intelligo to understand,  
diligo to love, negligo to negligi  
tantum only faciunt make præ-  
teritum their preterperfeti tense  
lexi, omnia reliqua, al like ref-  
legi.

**N**unc nos discas: thou mayest learn formare to form supinum in the supine ex præterito of the preterperfect sense. Si format sibi formatum tum in the supine, namque for sic so bibi to drink fit & made bibitum. Ci fit s made etum, ut as vici to overcome victum, & and ici to smite testatur shows that dans giving idem, feci to do factum, quoque also jeci to cast jactum. Di fit s made sum, ut as, vidi to see vultum: quædam some geminat f double s: ut as, pandi to open passum, sedi to sit sessum: adde addi thou scidi to cut quod which dat giveth scissum, atq; and fidi to cleave fissum, quoq; also fodii to dig fossum. Hic bere etiam also advertas: thou mayest mark quod that syllaba prima in the first syllable quam which præteritum in the preterperfect tense, vult geminari will have doubled, non geminatur is not doubled supinus in the supines, que and contendi to citior shear docet reacheris id that dans giving tonsum, argue and cecidi to beat quod which makes cæsum, & and cecidi to fall quod which dat giveth calum, atque and tetendit to bend quod which makes tentum de tentum, tutudi to knock sum, atque and pepedi to sum, ut as, vifi to go to see vi-break wind backward quod sum, tawen notwithstanding, geminato

which format formatum peditum: adde addi thou dedi to give quod which jure by right vult will have datum. Gi fit is made etum, ut as, legi to read lectum, pegi to join que and pepigi to make a bargain dat giveth patrum; fregi to break fractum, quoque also tetigi to touch tactum, egi to do actum, pupugi to prick punctum, fugi to flee dat giveth fugitum. Li fit is made sum, ut as, falli stans pro condio sale signifying to season with salt salsum, pepuli to drive out dat giveth pulsum, ceculi to break culsum, atque and fefelli to deceive falsum, velli to pluck up dat giveth vultum, quoque also culi to bear habet bath latum. Mi, ni, pl, qui it hec terminations of the preterperfect tense sunt are made tum: velut as, manifestum is manifest hic bere, emi to buy emptum, veni to come ventum, cecini à of cano to sing cantum, cepi à of capio to take dans giving captum, à of coepio to begin coeptum, ruptum à of rumpo to break ruptum, quoque also liqui to leave li- etum. Ri fit is made sum, ut as, verri to brush versum, excepte except peperi to bring foris young partum. Si fit is made sum, ut as, vifi to go to see vi-break wind backward quod sum, tawen notwithstanding, geminato

geminato send sum, derpro haustum quoqu tum, to bea duo torsu much indu Pfi scrip pe e camp nam com the sto i fisto exce fit i blon to fe give tim tum keti som fav bea me à c da alz à

gemlnato / being doubled; misi  
 to send formabit will form missum,  
 excipe except fulsi to underprop fultum, hausi to draw  
 haustum, farsi to peach fartum,  
 quoque also farhi to stuff fartum,  
 ushi to burn ustum, gessi  
 to bear gestum, torci to wreath  
 das two supines tortum & and  
 torsum, indulsi to make too  
 much of one requirit requireth  
 indultum que and indulsum.  
 Psi fit is made ptum, ut as,  
 scripsi to write scriptum, exci-  
 pe except campsi to exchange  
 campsum. Ti fit is made tum  
 namque for statum fit is made  
 commune common præterito to  
 the prete, p:rfct tense steti à of  
 sto to stand que and stiti à of  
 fisto to make to stand : ex cipe  
 except verti to turn versum. Vi  
 fit is made tum, ut as, flavi to  
 blow flatum, excipe except pavì  
 to feed pastum, lavi to wash dat  
 giveib lotum, interdum sometimes  
 lautum atque and lavatum,  
 potavi to drink facit ma-  
 kerib potum, & and interdum  
 sometimes potatum : Sed bus  
 favi to favour fatum, cavi to  
 beware cautum : formes thou  
 mayest form ritè very well satum  
 à of sero sevi to sow, livi to  
 dawb or to smear over, que and  
 also lini dat giveib litum, solvi  
 à of solvo to loose solutum, vol-

vi à of volvo to roll volutum,  
 singulelvi to job vult will have  
 singultum ; veneo venis veni-  
 vi to be sold, venum, sepelivi  
 to bury ritè by right sepultum.  
 Quod a verb which dat giveib  
 ui, dat giveib itum: ut as, do-  
 mul to make same domitum :  
 excipe except quodvis verbum  
 every verb in tu, quia because  
 semper always formabit it will  
 form-iii in utum: ut as, exui to  
 put off exutum, deme except rui  
 à of tuo to rush dans giving rul-  
 tum, secul to cut vult will have  
 sectum, necui to kill necrum,  
 que and fricui to rub frictum,  
 item also miscui to mingle mi-  
 sum, ac and amicul to cloath  
 dat giveib amictum, torcul to  
 roast habet bath rostum, docui  
 to teach doctrin, que and tenul  
 to hold tentum, consului to give  
 or ask counsel consultum, alui  
 to feed altum que and alitum.  
 Sic so salui to leap saltum, colui  
 to worship quoq; also occului to  
 bide cultum, pinsul to bake ha-  
 bet bath pistum, rapui to snatch  
 raptum; que and serui à of sero  
 to plant vult will have fertum,  
 sic quoq; so also texui to weave  
 habet bath textum : Sed bus  
 haec ibese mutant do change, ui in  
 sum ui into sum, nam for censeo  
 to think censum, cellulo to break  
 habet bath celsum, meto mel-  
 tu:

ut to reap habet batb quoque  
also messum, item and nexus to  
knit nexus, sic quoque so also  
pexul to ke w<sup>b</sup> habet batb pex-  
um, patui to lie open dat giveb  
passum, carui to want cassum  
que and caritum. Si sit & made  
tum, ut as, vjnxl to bind vin-  
ctum: quinque five abjiciunt  
n cast away n; nam for fmxi to  
feign fictum, minxi to make  
water mictum, quoq; also plnxl  
to paint dat giveb pictum,  
straxl to strain strictum, quo-  
que also rlnxi to grin vult will  
bave rictum. Flexito bend, plexi  
to punish, fixi to fasten dant give  
xum, & and fluo to flow flux-  
um.

**Q** uodque compositum su-  
pinum every compound  
supine formatur is formed ut as  
simplex the simple, quamvis al-  
though non sit there be nor sem-  
per always eadem syllaba the  
same syllable utrius in them  
both: composita the compounds  
à of tunsum to knock demptâ n  
n being taken away tufsum: à of  
ruitum to rush, i mediâ demptâ  
the middle letter i being taken  
away fit is made, rutum; & and  
quoq; also à of saltum to dance  
sultum: composta the com-  
pounds à of sero to sow dant  
give sicutum, quando when for-  
mat it formeth satum. Hæc these

supines captum to take, factum  
id do, jactum to cast, raptum to  
snatch, mutant do change a per e  
a into e, & and cantum to sing,  
partum to bring forth, sparsum  
to sprinkle, carptum to crop, or  
pluck up, quoq; also fartum to  
fluff. Verbum the verb edo to  
eat compositum being com-  
pounded non fact maketh not  
estum, sed but esum, unum one  
compound comedo to eat up,  
dunaxat only formabit will  
form utrumque b tb. Duo two  
compounds à of nosco to know,  
cognitum to know, & and ag-  
nitum to know by some token,  
tantum only habentur are bad  
in use, cætera the rest dant give  
notum: noscitum est & jam  
now in nullo usu in no use.

**V** Erba in or verbs ending  
in or admittunt take  
Prætelitum a preterperfect tense  
ex posteriore supino from their  
latter supine, u verlo u being  
turned per us into us, & and  
sum vel fui consociato being  
joined thereunto, ut as, à of le-  
ctu lectus sum vel fui. At but  
horum of these verbs nuto some-  
times est & deponens a depo-  
nent, nunc sometimes est is com-  
mune a commune notandum to  
be noted. Nam for labor to slide  
lapsus, patior to endure dat gi-  
veb passus, & and nata ejus bis

com-

factum  
 potum &c  
 a per e  
 to sing,  
 parsum  
 crop, or  
 tum to  
 edo to  
 com-  
 ab nos  
 um one  
 eat up,  
 it will  
 uo two  
 know,  
 ag-  
 token,  
 we had  
 nt give  
 is jam  
 e.  
 ending  
 t take  
 d tense  
 n their  
 being  
 x and  
 being  
 of le-  
 At but  
 some-  
 depo-  
 com-  
 um to  
 o slide  
 at gi-  
 us bis  
 com-

compounds : ut *as*, compatiō to suffer alike compassus, que and perperior to suffer thoroughly formans forming perpeſsus; fateor to grant quod which maketh fas- ſus & and nata the compounds Indē thereof : ut *as*, conſiteor to confess confeffus, que and diſſe- tor to deny formans forming diſſeſſus : gradior to go by ſteps dat giveth gressus & and nata the compounds indē thereof, ut *as*, digredior to turn aside di- gressus. Junge add thou fatifcor to be weary fessus sum, metior to measure mensus sum, & and utor to uſe uſus, ordior pro texo to weave dat giveth ordi- tus, pro incepto to begin ortus, nitor to endeavour nitus vel or nixus sum, & and ulciscor to revenge ultus : ſimul alſo irascor to be angry iratus, atq; and reor to ſuppoſe ratus sum, obliuſ- cor to forget vult will have oblitus sum; fruor to enjoy op- pat maketh fructus vel fruitus, junge add thou misereri to have pity misertus. Tuor to ſee & and tueor to defend non vult will not haue tutus, ſed but tuitus sum, quamvis although & both tutum & and tuitum ſit be ſu- plinum the ſupine utriq; to them both : addē add thou locutus à of loquor to ſpeak & and addē add thou ſecutus à of ſequor to

follow : exerior to my fact maketh expertus, pacſcor to mak: a bargain gaudet rejoiceſb formare to form pactus sum, nanciſcor to get nactus, apicor to obtain quod which eft & ver- bum vetus an old verb aptus sum, unde from whence adipiſ- cor to get adeptus. Junge add thou queror to complain queſſus, junge add thou proficiſcor to go forwards profeſſus, ex- pergiſcor to awake experie- ſtus sum; & and quoque alſo hæc theſe commiſſcor to de- viſe commegitus, naſcor to be born natus, que and morior to die mortuus, atq; and oriō to riſe quod which facit maketh præteritum the preterperfect tense ortus.

**H**ÆC theſe verbs habent  
 have præteritum the pre-  
 terperfect tense activæ vocis of  
 the active voice & and paſſivæ  
 the paſſive, ceno to ſup format  
 tibi formeth coenavi & crena-  
 tus sum, juro to ſwear juravi &  
 juratus sum, que and poto to  
 drink potavi & potus, titubo to  
 ſtumble titubavi vel or tituba-  
 tus. Sic ſo careo to want carui  
 & caſſus sum, prandeo to di- &  
 prandi & pranlus, pateo to i ie  
 open patui & paſſus, que and pla-  
 ceo to please dat giveth placui &  
 placitus, ſuesco to accuſam ſue-  
 vi

vi atque and suetus, veneo pro vendor to be sold veniv̄ & venditus sum, nubo to be married nupsi nuptaq; sum, mereor to deserve, meritus sum, vel or merui. Adde add thou libet it contenteth or liketh libuit libatum, & and adde add thou licet is moy quod which maketh licuit licitum, t̄det it irketh quod which dat giveth t̄duxit & and pertasum, adde add thou pudet it shameth faciens making puduit, que and puditum, atq; and piget it irketh quod which format tibi formeth piguit, que and pigitum.

**N**eutro-passivum a verb neuter-passive sic t̄bus format tibi formeth præteritum b̄k preterperfect tense, gaudeo to be glad gavisus sum, fido to trust fatus, & and audeo to be bold ausus sum, fio to be made factus, soleo to be worn solitus sum, Moereo to be sad moestus sum: sed but habetur it is accounted nomen a noun Phocx by the Grammarian Phocas.

**Q**uædam verba certain verbs accipiunt take præteritum. the preterperfect tense aliundē of another. Incep-  
tivum a verb inceptive in sco, stans standing pro primario for the primitive verb adoptat takeb̄ præteritum ab præ-

perfell sense ejusdem verbū of the same verb: ergo therefore tepesco to begin to be lukewarm vult will have tepui à of tepes to be lukewarm, fervesco to begin to be hot servi à of ferveo to be hot; cerno to behold vult will have vidi à of video to see, qua-  
tio to shake vult will have præteritum its preterperfect tense concussi à of concutio to shake, que and ferio to smite percussi à of percutio to smite, meo to make water vult will have minxi à of mingo to make water, si-  
do to pitch or alight vult will have sedi à of se leo to sit, tolle to lift up sustuli à of suffero to bear & and sum to be fui à of fui to be, & and fero to bear, ritè rightly tuli à of tulo to bear: fisto tantum only pro for stare to stand steti à of sto to stand, que and furo to be mad insanivi à of verbo a verb ejusdem significati of the same signification. Sic so velcor to eat, medeor to heal, liquor to be melted, reminiscor to remember, poscunt require præteritum a preterperfect tense à of pascor to be fed, medicor to be healed liquefio to be melted, recordor to remember.

**F**ulligint these want præ-  
teritum abeir preterperfect  
sense, vergo to bend, ambigo to doubt,

doubt,  
fatigable,  
these  
incept  
begin  
siva  
va ad  
ed sup  
metue  
be fea  
all m  
partu  
to be  
two l  
tum  
  
**H**  
quan  
supin  
to li  
do i  
clan  
displ  
flur  
lear  
nilc  
to li  
such  
ton  
sata  
ver  
to  
ling  
tre  
ma  
a

doubt, glisco to desire greatly, fatisco to cbink, polleo to be able, nideo to shine: ad hæc to these are added inceptiva verbs inceptive; ut as, puerasco to begin to be a child, & and passiva passives quibus whose actives actives caruere have wanted supinis their supines; ut as, metuor to be feared, timeor to be feared: omnia meditativa all meditatives præter besides parturio to bring forth, elurio to be hungry, quæ duo which two servant do keep præteritum the preterperfect tense.

**H**æc verba these verbs raro seldom aut or nunquam never recinebunt will keep supinum their supines: lambo to lick, mico micui to shine, ruado to bray like an ass, scabo to claw, parco parpercis to spare, dispesco to drive beasts from pasture, posco to require, disco to learn, compesco to restrain, quinilico to nod with the head, dego to live, ango to trouble, fugo to suck, lingo to lick with the tongue, ningo to snow que and satago to do with speed, or to be very busy, psallo to sing, volo to be willing, nolo to be unwilling, malo to be more willing, tremo to tremble, strideo to make a noise, strido to make a noise, flaveo to be yellow, ll-

veo to be black and blue, avet to covet, paveo to fear, conniveo to wink with the eye, servet to be hot. Compositum à of nuo to nod with the head, ut as renuo to refuse, à of cado to fall, ut as incido to fall in; præter besides occido to fall down, quod which facit maketh occasum, que and recido to fall back, recasum. Respuo to refuse, linquo to leave, luo to punish, metuo to fear, cluo to glister, frigeo to be cold, calveo to be bald, & and sterlo to snort, timeo to fear. Sic so luceo to shine & and arceo to drive away, cuius whose composita compounds habent have ercitum. Sic so natum the compound à of gruo to cry like a crane; ut as ingruo to invade. Et and quæcunque whatsoever neutra neuters secundæ of the second conjugation formantur are formed in iii; exceptis these being excepted, oleo to smell, doleo to grieve, placeo to please, que and raseo to hold ones peace, item also pareo to obey, & and careo to want, noceo to hurt, pateo to lie open, que and lateo to lie hid, & and valeo to be in health, caleo to be hot; namque for hæc these gaudens supino have their supine.

## General Rules for the Genders of proper names.

**H**E proper names, 1. Of Heathenish Gods. 2. Of men. 3. Of Rivers. 4. Of months. 5. Of winds, are of the masculine gender. II. The proper names, 1. Of Heathenish Goddesses. 2. Of Women. 3. Of countries. 4. Of Cities. 5. Of Islands, are of the feminine gender, Except these Cities Sulmo and Agragas, which are masculines, and Argos, Tibur, Prænestine, and Cities ending in um, which are neuters: and Anxur which is both masculine and neuter

The general Rules for common names are four.

1. **T**HE Names of Trees are feminine: Except 1. Such as end in aster, as oleaster, and Ducus which are masculines, and, 2. Siler, suber, thus, robur and acer, which are neuters.
2. The names of Birds, Beasts and Fishes, are of the Epicene gender.
3. All common nouns substantives in um, and every substantive undeclined are of the neuter gender.

## The special Rules for the five declensions.

**A**LL nouns of the first declension are of the feminine gender, as Capra, capræ.

Except 1. Some attributed to men: as scriba, affecta, &c. And, 2. Some nouns in a, which come of Greek nouns in as, and es, as satrapa of satrapas, and athleta of athletes. 3. Except dama and talpa, of the doubtful gender. 4. Nouns in a, derived from verbs, as advena from venio, agricola from colo, to which add verna, which are thought to be of the commune gender.

All nouns of the second declension in u, and r, are masculines.

**E**xcept 1. Humus, domus, alvus, colus, vannus, which are feminines: So also some nouns in us, coming of Greek nouns in os, as papyrus, antidotus, costus, diphthongus, byssus, abyssus, crystallus, lyndodus, sapphirus, eremus and arctus, with some others.

2. Except these neuters, virus, pelagus; and vulgus both masculine and neuter.

3. Except these of the doubtful gender, pampinus, ficus, a disease, phaselus, lecythus, atomus, grossus, pharus, pharadisus.

The

The gender of common nouns of the third Declension  
is known by these rules.

**A**LL common nouns not increasing a syllable in the genitive case are of the feminine gender.

Except 1. These *Masculines*: natalis, aqualis, lienis, orbis, callis, caulis, collis, follis, mens and ensis, fuitis, funis, panis, penis, crinis and ignis, cassis fascis, torris, lantis, plicis and unguis, vermis, vectis, postis and axis: and the compounds of a pound weight, which be like centuflis.

2. Nouns in er, as pater, are *masculines*; but latter is of the doubtful gender.

3. Nouns in e, as mare, rete: and Greek nouns in es, as cacoethes, are *neuters*.

4. These are of the doubtful gender, Finis, clunis, restis, annis, corbis, torquis, anguis.

5. These are of the common gender, Sodalis, vates, extorris, patruelis, perduellis, affinis, juxenis testis, civis, canis, hostis.

**A**LL common nouns of the third declension, increasing one syllable in the genitive case, are of the feminine gender: as, Virtus, virtutis: Pietas, pietatis.

**E**xcept these words of one syllable which are *masculines*, sal, sol, ren, spleg, vas vadis a surety, as, mas, præs, glis a dormouse, mos, flos, ros, mus, dens, mons, pons, fons, seps a serpens, gryps, rex, grex, phryx.

And nouns in n, of more syllables: as Lichen, delphin, but syren is of the feminine. Besides nouns in o, signifying a bodily substance are *masculines*, as leo, to which add senio, ternio and sermo.

Likewise nouns ending in er, or and os, are *masculines*; except soror and uxor, which are *feminines*: and author of the commune gender.

Likewise these are *masculines*, Torrens, nefrens, oriens, bledens a dung fork: and others derive of dens: and gigas, elephas, adamas, tapes, lebes, magnes: and the part of a pound: as, dodrans an ounce: so also hydrops, nycticorax, thorax, phoenix, bombyx, are *masculines*.

## Rules of Nouns.

2. **E**xcept these neuters, mel, fel, lac, far, ver, cor, æs, vas, vasis a vessel, os oris a mouth, os ossis a bone, also rus, thus, ius, crus, pus and halec.

*Also all nouns in al and ar are neuters: as capital, laquear.*

3. **E**xcept these nouns of the doubtful gender, python, scrobs, serpens, hubo, rudens, grus, perdix, lynx, limax, stirps, a stump of a tree, calyx the beet, dies a day; but dies in the plural number is masculine only.

4. **E**xcept these nouns of the commune gender, Paren, infans, adolescentis, dux, illex, haeres, exlex, and the compounds of frons; also custos, bos, fur, sus and sacerdos.

**A**ll common nouns of the third declension, increasing short in the genitive case, are of the masculine gender: as sanguis, sanguinius.

1. **E**xcept feminines in do and go of many syllables. *Also* virgo, grandio, fides, compes, teges, seges, arbor, hyems, bacchar, mulier, sindon, gorgon, icon, amazon, pecus pecudis, forsex, pellex, carex, supellex, appendix, histrix, coxendix, filix.

*Also words in as and is, being Greek names: as lampas, iaspis.*

2. **N**ouns signifying things without life, and ending in a, as problema, in n as omen, in ar as jubar, in us as onus, in put as occiput, are neuters.

*Except peccen, furtur, which are masculines. Also these nouns are neuters, cadaver, verber, iter, suber, tuber a mushroom, uber, gingiber, laser, cicer, piper, papaver, siser, filer, also marmor, æquor and ador: and pecus pecoris cattle.*

3. **E**xcept cardo, margo, cinis, obex, pulvis, aleps, forceps, pumex, ramex, anas, imbrex, also culex, natrix, onyx, and his compounds, and filex, which more usually are masculines.

4. **E**xcept these nouns of the commune gender, vigil, pugil, exul, præful, homo, nemo, martyr, Ligur, Augur and Arcas, antistes, miles, pedes, interpres, comes, holpes and ales, præses, principes, auceps, eques, obses: *And nouns derived of verbs: as, conjux, judex, vindicta, opifex, aruspex.*

*All nouns of the fourth declension are of the masculine gender, Except domus, colus, ficus a fig, acus, porticus, tribus, socrus, turus, manus, idus, anus.*

## Rules of Verbs.

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All nouns of the fifth declension are of the feminine gender, except merdies of the masculine, and dies of the doublet gender, which in the plural number is masculine only.

The general rules of the genders of Adjectives.

1. **O**n ending in the case of an Adjective, is of all the genders: *as, scellix.*
2. Where there be two endings, the first is masculine and feminine, the second neuter: *as, hic & hec omnis & hoc omne.*
3. Where there be three endings: *as, facer, facra, facrum, the first is masculine, the second feminine, the third neuter.*

Note that *pauper, puher, degener, uber, dives, locuples, ospes, comes, superstes,* are adjectives: but seldom used in the neuter gender in the nominative and the accusative cases.

Note, that some nouns in *er* are thus declined, *hic uer, hic & ec acris & hoc acre.* So also *celer, campester, pedestre, &c.*

## Of the proterperfect Tense and Supines of Verbs.

Verbs of the first Conjugation have

*o, as, avi, au no, nas, navi.*

*Lavo lavi, juvo juvi, nexo nexi, feco fecui, nexo ne-  
cui, mico mici, plico plicui, frico fricui, domo dc-  
mui, tenuo tenui, sono sonui, crepo crepu, vnu vnu,  
cubo cubui, do dedi, sto steti.*

Verbs of the second conjugation have *eo, es, ui,  
as, doceo, doces, docui.*

*Jubeo jussi, sorbeo sorpsi and sorbui, mulceo mulci,  
luceo luxi, sedeo sedi, video di, prandeo prandii,  
frideo fridi, rideo risi, ardeo arfi, maneo manfi,  
torqueo torfi, hereo hafi, cico civi, vico vievi.*

5

Except

*Except* { 2. Pendeo pependi, mordeo momordi, spondeo spō  
spondi, tondeo totondi.  
 3. Lor *x* before geo make si, but mulgeo barb mul  
and mulxi, frigeo frixi, lugeo luxi, augeo auxi.  
 4. Fleo barb flevi, leo levi, pleo plevi. And verbs in  
veo have vi, except niveo nivi and nixi.

*Verbs of the third Conjugation change bo into bi;*  
*Except* Scribo scripti, nubo nupsi, cumbo cubui.  
 Co and cio into ci.

*Except* { 1. Parco pepercī and parsi, dico dixi, duco duxi.  
 2. Lacio lexi, specio spexi.

Do into di.

*Except* { 1. Scindo scidi, fundo fudi, fundo fudi, cundo tutudi  
pendo pependi, tendo tetendi, pedo pepedi, cado  
cecidi to fall, cedo cecidi to beat or cut, cedo cessi to  
give place.  
 2. Vado, rado, iado, iudo, divido, trudo, claudio,  
plando, redo, which make si.

Go, ho, ecto into xi.

*Except* { 1. Verbs having t before go make si.  
 2. Lego legi, ago egi, tango tetigi, pungo punxi and  
pupugi, frango fregi, pango to bargan pepigi, to  
joy pogi, to sing panxi.  
 3. Pecto pexi, neco nexi and nexi.

Lo, mo, uo into ui.

*Except* { 1. Psallo to sing, and sallo to salt, falli, vello velli and  
vulsi, fallo fesselli, cello to break ceculi, pello pepuli.  
 2. Emo makes emi, como compsi, promo prompsi,  
demon dentpsi, sumo sumpsi, premo pressi.  
 3. Pluo pluvi and plui, struo struxi, fluo fluxi.

No, ro, sco, vo, into vi.

*Except* { 1. Temno tempsi, sterno stravi, sperno sprevi, lino  
livi and lini and levi, cerno crevi, gigno genui,  
pono posui, cano cecini.  
 2. Sero which barb levi and serui, verro verti and  
versi, uro ussi, gero gesui, querro quasivi, tero tri  
vi, curro cuçurri.

*Except* ce ab

## Rules of Verba.

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Except  $\begin{cases} \text{3. Posco poposci, disco, didici, quinisco quenzi.} \\ \text{4. Vivo vixi.} \end{cases}$

Po *into* p*si*, *as* scalpo scalp*si*.

Except  $\begin{cases} \text{Rumpo rupi, strepo strepui, crepo crepus.} \\ \text{Quo *into* qui, except coquo coxi,} \end{cases}$

So *into* s*vi*.

Except  $\begin{cases} \text{Facessō facessi, capessō capessivi and capessi, viso visi,} \\ \text{pinso pinsui.} \end{cases}$

To *into* t*i*.

Except  $\begin{cases} \text{Sisto to make to stand stiti, mittō misi, petō petivi,} \\ \text{and petii, sterō sterui, metō messui.} \end{cases}$

Gio *into* gi. Pio *into* pi.

Except  $\begin{cases} \text{Capio cepi, cupio cupivi, rapio rapui, sapio sapui} \\ \text{and sapivi.} \end{cases}$

Rio *into* ri. Tio *into* si.

*Verbs of the fourth Conjugation io into ivi.*

Venio veni, cambio camp*si*, raucio raus*si*, fascio far*si*,  
Except  $\begin{cases} \text{fascio far*si*, sepio sepi, sentio sen*si*, fulcio ful*si*,} \\ \text{haurio hausi, fancio fan*si*, vincio vin*si*, salio sal*si*,} \\ \text{amicio, amicui.} \end{cases}$

### Of the Preterperfect Tense of Compound Verbs.

**T**he compound verb has the same preterperfect tense than the simple verb: *as*, doceo docui, edoceo edocui.

1. Except the compounds double *nos* a syllable in the preterperfect tense, *as* refelli, recurri. Except praecurri, excurri, repupugi.

And compounds of disco, sto, posco, and do of the first Conjugation.

2. Plico compounded with sub or a noun makes plicavi. And applico, complico, replico and explico, have ui or av*i*.

3. The compounds of oleo have olev*i*, *as* aboleo, abolevi. But redoleo and suboleo have redolini, subolini.

4. The compounds of pungo have punxi, only repungo has *re* punxi and repupugi.

5. The compounds of do, which are of the third conjugation have di *as* addidi, credo credidi: seedo, dedo, redido, &c. except abscondo abscondi,

## Rules of Verbs:

6. *The compounds of facio, facili, facili, confici.*

*Note also that damno, lacto, sacro, fallo, asoco, tracto, fatilcor, partio, carpo, patro, scando, spango, pario, change (a) into (e) in all their tenses.*

*So do compesco and dispeso of pesco, and have pesqui; compatio and reperio have competui, reperi; all other compounds of pario have pari, and all those of the four begin conjugation.*

*Note that habeo, lateo, salio, statuo, cado, laido, pango pegino, quereo, cedo to beat in one, tango, egeo, teneo, taceo, spongo, rapio; and places, compounded, change the first vowel into (i) in all tenses.*

*Except Posthabeo, complaco, perplaco, depango, oppango, circumpango, repango.*

*Premineo, emineo, promineo, immineo, compounds of wanted have minui.*

*The compounds of scalpo, calco, saltio, change (a) into (u : ) as, excludo, includo, refundo.*

*In compounds of cludo, quatuo, lavo, cast away (a); as, excludo, exceptio, diluo.*

*Note that ago, emo, sedeo, rego, frango, capio, jacio, lacio, specio, premo, change the first vowel in the present tense, and tenses derived thence into (i) us, frango, refiningo.*

*Except coemps, superfieldo, perago, latigo, circumago.*

*Also dego degi, and cogo coggi. Also pergo perrexii and argo arrexii, which lose the initial syllable.*

*Facio compounded with a preposition changes the first vowel into (i); as, inficio.*

*Lego compounded with re, peri, pra, sub, trans, ad, changes nothing; but other compounds change the first vowel into (i) us, intelligo diligio, negligo, which also make less in the preterperfect.*

*Ivalo, osilio, as, iusilio, and solo in the same way.*

*The forming of the Sapiens of the Simple Verb.*

*The Sapiens of the Simple Verb is formed of the Preterperfect Tense plus*

*bi, mi, tu, et, qui, ti, vi, are changed into cum, si, subi, bibitum.*

*Eam, emptum.*

*Veni ventum, oscini causum.*

*Coepi coeptum of cōp̄io, copi copum of cōp̄io; app̄i app̄um.*

*Liqui lictum, in che Compounds.*

*Steti and stiti statum, excepti verti versum.*

*Flavi statum, excepti pavi paſtum, levi domum, laetus, invatuum, potavi potum and potatum, favi faſtum, civi caſtum, sero ſevi ſatum, livi and lini mate lictum, folvi foliūrum, volvi volneum, flagitivi flagitum, exco. venivi venum, ſepelivi ſepultum.*

*Ci, gi, xi are changed into Cium, giugni, xiugni.*

*Vici victum, feci tactum, and jedi indum.*

*Legi lectum, pegi and pepigi peſtum, fragi fradum, tetigi tactum, pupugi punctum, fugi fugitum.*

*Vinxi vinctum. These five fixxi, mixxi, pixxi, trixi, pīngxi, base it; and flexi, plexi, fixi, fluxi base (xum.)*

*Di, li, ri, si are changed into sum.*

1. *Vidi viſum, excepti pandi paſtum, fadi ſeffum, ſoldi ſeſtum, fidi ſifum, fodi foſfum.*

2. *Salli ſallum, pepuli pulſum, osculi culſum, ſefelli ſalum, velli vulſum, buſi culi locum.*

3. *Verri verſum, excepti peperi paſtum.*

4. *Vifi viſum, miſi miſum, excepti fuli fulcum, hanſi hanſum, farſi farſum, farſi factum, ulſi ulſum, geſſi geſſum, torſi tor tum and torſum, indulſi indulſum and indulſum.*

*Here note that the syllable doubled in the preterperfect tense is not doubled in the Supines; as, totandi coolum. Miseras cecidi bath caſtum, cecidi calum, tetendi tensum and tenum, ceteri tunsum, pepidi pedicum, dedi datum.*

*Pfi is changed into pecum, or ſcriphi ſcriptum, campi campum.*

*Uli is changed into iunt, as,*

*Domui dominum, excepti Verbi in uo. ui, which have strum as, exui exutum, buſo rui ruſum, uerba uerba.*

1. *Except ſocii ſocium, necui neſum, trici iſiſum, miſci miſum, amici amidum, torri torſum, docui doſum, patui patum, conſili i conſidum, alii alium and alium ſalui ſal-*

cum, colui cultum, ocului occultum, pinsui pilitum, rapsui rapsum, serui fertum, terui textum.

2. Except censui censum, cellui celsum, messui messum, patui passum, carui cassum and caritum, metui nexum, pexui pexum.

### Of the Supines of Compound Verbs.

**T**HIS compound Verb has the same Supine which the simple Verb has: as, docui doctum, edocui edoctum.

Except 1. That tunsum is made tusum in the compound, and rutum made rutum, saltum made sulcum, and satum of sero made situm.

2. Except captum, fustum, jactum, reptum, cantum, partum, sparum, carpum, fartum, which change (a) into (e).

3. Except the compounds of edo which have elum only, but comedo has comedum and comedustum.

4. Except cognosco which makes cognitum, and agnosco agnatum.

### Of Verbs in or.

**V**erbs in or form their Preterperfect Tense of the latter Supine: as of lectu is made lectus sum vel fui.

Note those Verbs following, labor lapsus, patior passus, compatiор compassus, perpetior perpetius, fateor fassus, confiteor confessus, difficeor diffessus, gradior gressus, digredior digressus, fatiscor fessus, metior mensus, utor usus, ordior <sup>to weave</sup> orditus, <sup>to begin</sup> oris, nitor nifus or nixus. 2. Ulliscor ultus, irascor iratus, reor ratus, obliviscor oblitus, fruor fructus or frutus, miseteor misertus, tuor and tuor tuitus, loquor locutus, sequor secutus, experior expertus, paciscor pactus, nanciscor natus, adipiscor adeptus of apiscor aptus, queror questus, proficiscor profectus, expurgiscor expperfectus, comminiscor commentus, nascoor natus, morior moreris mortuus, orior oris & oris ortus.

### Of Verbs Irregular.

**N**ote that these Verbs have a Preterperfect Tense of the Active Voice, and another of the Passive Voice.

1. Ceno coenavi and coenatus sum, iuro juravi and juratus sum, posse potavi and potus sum, titubo titubavi and titubatus sum, carui cassum and cassus sum, prandeo prandi and prandius sum,

sum, pateo patui and passus sum, placeo placui and placitus sum, suesco suevi and suetus sum, vaneo venivi and venditus sum, &c. *Some Imperf. libet libuit and libitum est, licet licuit and licitum est, taderet tadiuit and pertulit est, pudet puduit and puditum est, piget piguit and pigitum est.*

**N**ote these neuter-passives, gaudeo gavilus sum, fido fisi sum, audeo aulus sum, soleo solitus, moereo moestus.

**N**ote that Verbs in (sco) put for their primitives, borrow their Preterperfect Tense of their Primitives: *as, tepeisco* *bath repul of repeo, servesco bath servl of serveo.*

*Also cerno borrows* *Vidi of video, quatio concusfi of concus-  
tio, ferio percussi of percusio, meo minxi of mingo, fido sedi  
of sedeo, tollo suffuli of suffero, sum sui of suo, fero tuli of  
tulo, fisto se steti of sto, furo insanivi of insanio, vescor  
pastus sum of pascor, medeor medicatus sum of medicor,  
li-  
quor liquefactus sum of liquefio, reminiscor recordatus sum  
of recordor.*

**N**ote that these Verbs want the Preserperfect Tense.

1. *Vergo, ambigo, glisco, satisco, posleo, nideo;*

2. *Verbs Incessives in sico, or pueralso.*

3. *Verbs Passives whose Actives want their supines.*

4. *Verbs in uro, except parturio, esurio, misurio, is, ivi,  
and ii, scripturio, is, ivi.*

**N**ote that these Verbs want their Supines.

Lambo, mico micui, rudo, scabo, parco peperi, dis-  
pesco, polco, dilco, compesco, quinisco, dego, ango, sugo,  
lingo, ningo, latago, psallo, volo, nolo, malo; tremo, frideo,  
frido, slaveo, liveo, aveo, paveo, conniveo, serveo, respuo,  
linquo, *the simple Verb luo, metuo, cluso, frigeo, calveo, sterco,*  
*timeo, inceo and arceo; but the compounds of arceo base erg-*  
*citum.*

2. *The compounds of muo, gruo and cado, except occido oc-  
casum, recido recasum.*

3. *Verbs numbers of the second conjugation whose Preserperfect  
Tense ends in iii; as, nigreo nigrui, except oleo, doleo, placeo,  
taceo, pareo, noceo, paseo, laceo, valeo, calso, which have their  
Supines.*

ad bonum personale. & ad personalis co-  
mitem erit cum nominativo with  
the nominative case numero in  
number of and persona person  
et cetera. Vix illi ad bonos  
mores is good manners; est is  
nonquam never leta late. For-  
tuna fortuna est is nonquam  
etern perpetuo always bona  
karma. Nominativus the nomi-  
native case primitiv secundis  
personis of the first or second  
person patensime exprimitur is  
very seldom expressed, nisi except  
discretions causa for difference  
sake: ut as, Vos ye damnatio  
have condemned, quasi as things  
dicat he should say nequa non  
præterea besides; aut or em-  
phasis gratia for the better ex-  
pressing the thing to be spoken,  
ut as, Tu even thou es art pa-  
tronus our patris, tu even thou  
es art pater our father, tu si  
describitur for like us, per-  
missus non are utterly madame;  
quasi as though dicat he should  
say præcipue especially &c and  
per huius before others, tu even  
thou es art patronus our patrum.  
Tu even thou es factis me mili-  
so me domino major, tu even  
thou vita hisband, cu evanhou

frater & bruber. In verbis in  
verbis quorum significatio whose  
signification tantum only perti-  
nent beligeret ad homines so-  
mita, nominativus the nomina-  
tive case tertius personæ of the  
third person saepe oftentimes sub-  
auditur is understood; ut as,  
est be is, fertur it is reported,  
dicunt they report, ferunt they  
report, alunt they say, praedicant  
they tell it abroad, clamant  
they cry it abroad, &c and in si-  
milibus to such like; ut as.  
Fertur be is reported designat  
to have committed atrocia fla-  
gitia horribles offences. Que and  
ferunt they report penitulisse  
that is being reported to thee ira-  
ture of divine anger. Vox casu-  
alis a casual word non est is  
not semper always nominativus  
the nominative case verbo to the  
verb, sed but aliquando some-  
times verbum infinitum & verb  
of the infinitive mood, ut as.  
Mentiri to lie non est is not  
meum my property. Aliquando  
sometimes oratio a sentence; ut as.  
Addo add thou quod that di-  
discisse to have learned ingenuas  
artes the liberal sciences fideliter  
faithfully emolit mollifib-  
stones stones mangere nec hinc  
and sufficeret them not esse to be.

Ieros

teros bruisit. Aliquando sometimes adverbium *in* tacebit cum genitivo with a genitivus esse: ut *as*, Partim virorum part of the men ceciderunt were slain in bello in the war, partim signorum part of the ensigns sunt combusta were burned. Verba verbis infiniti modis of the infinitive mood statuunt se ante se before themselves accusativum in accusative case pro nominativo for a nominative: ut *as*, Gaudeo I am glad to redisse that thou art returned Incolorem safe. Volo I will te agere that thou play fabulam a comedy. Hie modus *this* mood potest etiam relungi be refused per quod si ut by quod and ut, ad hunc modum after this manner: ut *as*, Gaudeo I am glad quod ibas tu redisti thou art returned in columnis safe. Volo I will ut ibas tu agas thou play fabulam a comedy. Verbum a verb possumus put inter duos nominativos between two nominatives cases diversorum numerorum of divers numbers potest etiam convenire agere cum alterutro with either of them: ut *as*, Irasque falling out amanscum of love, sit et redintegratio the renewing amoris of love. Quid enim foribus quis sit his motu propriis superius remainit Papulus

fit sic strick pectora her bruss, quoque alio peccatum he break roboris sunt per made. Ode. Hic habet nihil nothing nisi his carmina verter delunt are standing. Impersonalia impersonals non habent have not nominativum a nominative case praecedenter going before them: ut *as*, Tredet me I am weary vita of life. Persecutum est I am weary coniugii of wedlock; de quibus rubore suo loco I will treat in their place. Nomen a noun multiclinis of multitudine singulare singularis quandoque sometimes jungitur et joined verbo plurali to a verb plural: ut *as*, pars parti abiere are gone, illergue both delinquent are wicked dolis with desire.

**A**djectivum the adjective coadventit agrees cum substantivo with the substantive genere in gender, numero number &c and casis cases, ut *as*. Raray a part bind in terris of the caribique and amillima most like nigra cygno a black swan. Ad eundem medium sicut the same major participia participles &c and predominia predomina adiectivis are joined substantivis in substantives: ut *as*, Donec elongatus fuisse abit shall be for us in levity numerabit those high number multus amissus-

ay friends; nullus amicus no friend hit will go ad amissas o-  
pes to lost richer. Pectora mea  
my breasts non senserunt have  
not set; hoc vulnus this wound  
primum now the first time,  
tuli I have suffered graviora  
more grievous bings. Aliquando  
sometimes oratio & sen-  
tence supplet doth supply lo-  
cum the place substantivi of  
the substantive; ut as, Audi-  
to when it was heard Regem  
proficiunt that the King went  
Doroberniam to Canterbury.

**R** Elativum the Relative  
Antecedente with the Ante-  
cedent genere in gender, numero  
numero & personā personā;  
ut as, Quis who est is vir bo-  
nus a good man? Qui he that  
servat keepeth consultat the sta-  
tures patrum of his forefathers,  
qui he that keepeth leges their  
laws jurāque and ordinances.  
Nec solum and nōt only unica  
vox one word alone, sed etiam  
but also interdum sometimes  
oratio & sentence ponitur is  
per pro antecedente for the  
antecedent; ut as, Veni I came  
at tempore in season ad eam  
to her, quod which est is pri-  
mū the chief of omnium re-  
cum of all bings. Relativum  
& Relative collocatum place-

inter duo antecedentia be-  
tween two antecedents diverso-  
rum generum of divers gen-  
ders, nunc sometimes conve-  
nit agreeb cum priore with  
the former; ut as, Senatus the  
Senate peragebat h̄eā affid u-  
am stationem their daily meet-  
ing ed loci at that place qui  
which hodie at this time quo-  
que also appellatur is call'd  
Senaculum the Senate-house.  
Non procul not far off ab eo  
flumine from that river quod  
which vocant they call Saliam  
Salia. Stella the Star Jovis  
of Jupiter que which dicitur  
is called Phaeton, fertur is  
carried propius à terra not  
far from the earth. Nunc some-  
times cum posteriore with the  
latter; ut as, Homines men tu-  
entur do defend illum globum  
that round thing quæ which di-  
citur is called terra the earth.  
Est there is locus a place in car-  
cere in the prison quod which  
appellatur is called Tullianum  
a dungeon. In coltu lunæ in the  
conjunction of the Sun and  
Moon quod which vocant they  
call interlunum the space be-  
tween the old Moon and the  
new. Aliquando sometimes  
relativum & relative, ali-  
quando sometimes & also No-  
n & Relative collocatum place-

etive respondet hanc relationem  
primitivo in the primitive quod which subintelligitur is  
understood in possessivo in the possesive: ut as, Omnes all  
men dicere did say omnia bona all good things, &c and lau-  
dare did praise fortunas meas my good boy, qui who habe-  
rem had filium a son prædi-  
tum endued tall ingenio wish  
so good a nature. Vidisti thou  
basi seen nostros ocellos our  
eyes flentis of me weeping.  
Quoties as often as nullus  
nominativus no nominative  
case interseritur is put inter  
relativum between the relative  
& and verbum the verb, rela-  
tivum the relative erit shall be  
nominativus the nominative  
case verbo to the verb: ut as,  
Fœlix happy is be qui which  
potuit could visere go to see  
fontem lucidū the clear foun-  
tain boni of goodness. At but  
si if nominativus the nominative  
case interponatur be put  
between relativio the relative &  
and verbo the verb relativum  
the relative regitur is governed  
a verbo of the verb, aut or ab  
alii dictione of another word  
quæ which locatur is placed  
cum verbo with the verb in  
oratione in the sentence: ut as,  
Gratia thanks abeo wanting ab officio from that  
good turn quod which mora-  
lingring tardat delayeth. Cu-  
jus numen whose deity adoro  
I worship. Quorum whereof e-  
go habeo I have optimum the  
best. Cui to whom non vidi I  
have not seen similem the like.  
Quo whereof iudicavi I have  
thoughts teabee dignum wor-  
thy. Quo than whom nemo  
none scribit writes mellius  
better. Quem vldendo in see-  
ing of whom obstuپuit he was  
amaz'd. Lego I read Virgili-  
um Virgil, præ quo in com-  
parison of whom cæteri Poeta  
the other Poets sordent are of  
very small account.

**Q**uum when duo substan-  
tiva two substantives  
diversæ significatiōnis of di-  
verse significations sic concur-  
runt do so come together ut that  
posterior the latter quodam-  
modo after a sort videatur  
may seem possiderit to be pos-  
sed a priori of the former, tum  
then posterior the latter pon-  
tur is put in genitivo in the  
genitive case: ut as, Amor  
shelove nummi of money cres-  
cit increases quantum as  
much as pia pecunia the man-  
ney it self crescit increases.  
Rex the King pater is faider  
patris of the country. Arma the  
weapo

## The Syntaxis confirued.

weapons Achillis of Achilles. Cukor a ritter agri of the romi. Prindie further hic genitivus *is* genitivus *case* & possit very often mutatur & change in adjectivum possessivum *intra* en adjectivo possessivo: ut *as*, Domus the house patris of my father, paterna domus my father's house. Filius the son heri of my master, herilis filius my master's son. Et there is a time etiam also ubi when vertitur it is turned in dativum into a dative case: ut *as*. Et he is pater a filius urbis in the City que null manitius a habebant urbibus the city. Herus a master ubi to other, pater a father nulli to me. Excepit unum manus *are* excepted quae which connectuntur are pos together in eodem casu in the same case per appositionem by hypostition: ut *as*. Opes riores levitatem: the alluremente mortuum of evils effodiuntur are draged out of the earth. Accidit tamen utrumcunque a praecepto his from their houses fucos the drivers statuum pecus being a flagellum case. Adjectivum *en* adjectivo substantiu *sur* in neutro genere & in the uniter gender absolute ab aliis hoc est that is absq; substantivo sibiens a substantiu, aliquid sometimes postulat genitivum genitivum & genitivus

case: ut *as*, Paululum pecunia little money. Hoc noctis ubi night. Non videntur we see non id manitiae that mallet quo which est is in tergo on the back. Quantum numinorum so much money as quilsq; every one servat keeper in arca sua in his chest, habet he has & tantum fidel even so much credid. Interduum sometimes genitivus the genitive case ponitur *is* *put* tantum alone, nempe that is priore substantivo the former substantive subauditio being understood per Eclipsh by Eclipse: ut *as* In locutionibus in speeches hujusmodi of this kind: Ilbi so soon as veneris thou shalt come ad Diann to Diana's Temple ito go thou ad dextram on the right hand: Ventum erat he came ad Vestre to Vesta's Temple: Microbleue in both places subauditur ibero is understand Templum a Temple. Andromache Hectoris the wife of Hector, uxor a wife subauditur is understood. Deiphobe Glauci the daughter of Glaucus, filia a daughter subauditur is understood. Video I see Byrrhiam Byrrbia, hujus ibis man's Servant, subaudi understand ibou Servum a servant. Laus the praise & and vice versa upon the dispraise rei of a thing differentis siue variis modo di-

vers. mutat ut huc frequentius  
more commonly in ablative or  
the ablative case vel ex genitivo  
the genitive case: ut as, Vir a  
man nulla fide of ne credit. Puer  
a boy ingenui vultus of a comely  
countenance: quis and ingenui per  
doris honestas fructus: Opus  
nudus &c and tulus need exigunt  
require ablativum in ablativa  
case: ut as, Opus est nobis the  
invenitum of authenticum tuum ob  
authority. Non accepit de re  
caecum not pecuniam money quā  
subireb. sibi nihil esset ulius ha  
had no need, ab illo of them  
quibus who sciret he knew which  
esse had use for it. Quandoque  
autem but sometimes opus vis  
detur seemeth ponitur he put ad  
jective adjectively pro sum non  
cessarius necessary que and con  
struitur it is construed variè di  
versly: ut as, Dux & Captain  
and author a guide opus est is  
necessary nobis for us. Dicis tha  
sufficiunt munimos money opus illis  
to be necessary nihil for me ad  
apparatum for the preparation  
triumphi of the triumph. Para  
prende alia other things quam  
which sunt the opus necessary.  
Intelligo I understand ex suis  
literis by your lesson operam  
that the labour Sulpitii of Sul  
picio non fulle habet not less  
minimum opus necessary nihil  
for mee.

**A** Diciliv adiunctus quo  
which significans significare  
desideriū desira, notitiam know  
ledge, memoriam remembrance,  
atque and contraria abhinc con  
trary illis to them genitivum ad  
sciscitum govern a genitive case:  
ut as, Natura the nature homini  
num of whom all in avida desiderio  
novitatis of ours. Mens a mind  
præficia foreknowing future that  
which is to come. Etia the same  
memor mindus brevis avi of  
thy storage. Illici abhunc emicisti  
In fraudem into decim, eductos  
young men brought up libid  
bounty, impunitos resum void  
of experience. Non sum I am  
not dubius doubtful pulm of  
mind, sed hoc devita summing  
from aqua right. Rudis igno  
ramus Graecorum literarum of the  
Greek tongue. Adiectum adje  
ctives in an verbis derived of  
turbo etiam likewise feruntur  
in genitivum govern a genitive  
case: ut as, Audax aduentus  
ingenui of natura. Tempus time  
odix a consummation of things  
Virtus virtue est a fugax an a  
bandonavitiorum of woes. See  
gas quick in flying utilium pro  
fusible things. Tenax still in  
propositi his purpose. Tam an  
well tenax a keeper held of a ly  
que and pravī that which is  
caught quam as nuncia stellar  
veri

vert of the trash. Petax an asker  
pecuniarum of money. Præterea  
besides ingens turba a very great  
multitude adjectivorum of adje-  
tives obstricta bound nullis  
certis regulis to no certain  
rules postulat requireth ca-  
sum patrum a genitive case:  
quorum farraginem facis qui-  
dem amplam a sufficient com-  
pany whereof Linacrus Linacre  
et al Despauterius Despauter  
longe serunt have gathered to-  
gether; tu verò but thou lecti-  
one crebrā by often reading  
reddes shalt make ea them  
admodum familiaria very fa-  
miliar tibi to thee, Nomina  
particiva nouns partitives aut  
or posita pri partitive parti-  
tively, Interrogativa quædam  
certain interrogatives & and  
corta numeralia some nouns of  
number gaudent genitivo go-  
vern a genitive case, à quo of  
whom & also mutuantur they  
borrow genus their gender: ut  
as, Quanquam although Mar-  
ce fili son Mark oportet it be-  
bovent te thee jam audiente in  
hunc already heard Cratip-  
pum Cratippus annum a year  
idque and that Athenis at A-  
thens, abundare to abound  
præceptis wish precepis que  
and institutis instructions  
Philosophia of Philosophy,

propter sumiam authorita-  
tem for the very great authori-  
ty & both doctoris of the Master  
& and urbis the City, quorum  
whereof alter the one potest non  
augere store te thee scientiā  
with knowledge altera the other  
exemplis with examples. Ac-  
cipe take utrum horum whe-  
ther of these two mayis thou  
badisti rather. Quisquis who-  
ever Deorum of the Gods ille  
fuit he was. An what est quis  
quam hominum is any man  
æque miser such a wretch ut as  
ego I? Nemo non Divum of  
the Gods audieret duris promit-  
tere promise. Tres three fra-  
trum of the brothers: Quatu-  
or four judicum of the Judges.  
Nondum constat it is not yet  
agreed upon quis who fuerit  
was octavus the eighth Sapi-  
entum of the Wise Men. Ro-  
mulus fuit was primus the  
first Regum Romanorum of  
the Roman Kings. Tamen yes  
in alio sensu in another sense  
exigunt they require ablativum  
an ablative case cum proposi-  
tione with a proposition; ut as,  
Primus the first ab Hercule  
from Hercules. Tertius the third  
ab Æneâ from Æneas. In a-  
lio vero sensu but in another  
sense dativum a dative: ut as,  
Secundus second nullis non pi-  
ctato

# The Syntaxis construed.

45

estate is gallineſt. Uſurpantur autem bus they are uſed & alſo cum his præpositionibus with tbeſe prepoſitions, ē, de, ex, inter, ante; ut aſ, Alter the one ē vobis of you eſt iſ Deus a God. Solus be alone de ſuperis of the Gods above. Primus the chiefest inter omnes amouſt all. Laocoōn ardens obſe- decurrit ran down ſumma ab arce from the top of the tower, primus being the firſt ibi there ante omnes before all, magna comitante catervā a great troop accompanying him. Interrogativum the queſtior & and redditivum the redditio- ejus thereof erunt shall be ejusdem caſis of the ſame caſe & and temporis teneſe: ut aſ, Quaerum rerum of what things eſt iſ there nulla ſatietas no fulneſt & Divitiarum of riches. Quid terum what buſineſs nunc ge- ritur is now a doing in An- glia in England? Consulitur they do consult de Religione of Religion. Hæc regula tbiſ rule fallit ſaiſtib quorū as often as interrogatio the queſtior ſic is made per by cuius, a, uim: ut aſ, Cuium pecus whose caſtle? Laniorum the Butchers. Aut or elſe per diſtione m by a word variae ſyntaxeos of divers con- ſtrudimus: ut aſ, Accuſatione

what do you accuse furſi of theft, an or homicidii murder? Utroq; of both. Denique laſtly fallit iſ ſaiſtib cum when re- ſpondendum eſt we muſt an- ſwer per poſſeſſiva by tbeſe po- ſſeſſives, Meus, tuus, ſuus, &c. ut aſ, Cuius whose eſt iſ hic codex this book? Meus mino. Comparativa nouns compara- tives accepta being taken partitivē partitively exigunt re- quire genitivum a genitive caſo, unde from whence & alſo ſortiuntur they have genus their gender. Comparativum autem but the comparative re- fertur iſ referred ad duo to two, ſuperlativum the ſuperla- tive ad plura to more: ut aſ, Dextra the right hand eſt iſ fortior the stronger manuum of the hands. Medius the middle eſt iſ longiſtum the long- eſt Digitorum of the fingers. Accipiuntur autem but they are taken partitivē partitively cum when exponuntur they are expounded, per by c, ex of or from, aut or inter among; ut aſ, Virgilius Virgil docti- ſimus the moſt learned Poēta- rum of the Poets: id eſt, who is, ex Poētiſ of the Poets, vel or inter Poētas among the Po- etas. Comparativa compara- tives cum when exponuntur they,

They are expounded per *ut* *qui* than ablative adiectivum governat ablative case; *ut* *as*; Argentum silver est *is* *vilius* *more* *bese* *sure* *than* *Gold*, aurum gold virtutibus *than* *virtues*, *id* *est* *that* *is*, quam than aurum gold, quam than virtutes *virtues*. Adiectivum *be* alterum ablativum they also govern another ablative case qui which significat significat mensuram the measure excessus of exceeding; *ut* *as*, Quantus by how much es thou *as* doctor better learned, tanto by so much geras te habeas by self submissius more lonely. Tantus by so much, quantus by how much, maledictus by most, longe by far, etates by age, natu by birth, apponuntur are pos utriusque gradui et b*o**h*** degrees; *ut* *as*. Tantus by so much tu thou art pessimus poeta the worst poet omnium of all, quantus by how much tu thou art optimus patronus the best patron omnium of all. Nocturnae lucubraciones night studies habentur *are* accounted longe periculostimma exceeding dangerous. Et *as*, *are* longe periculior *far* *more* *perilful* *ceteris* *than* *the* *rest*, *est* *tamen* *bit* *per* non *much* *melior* *not* *much* *better*. Omnia virtutum recte vice animi

*of the vilius habet* *sure* *in* *re* *in* *is* *self* *crimen* *a* *fault*, *tanto* *by* *so* *much* *conspicillius* *the* *were* *apparent*, *quantus* *by* *how* *much* *habetur* *be* *is* *accounted* *major* *greater* *qui* *which* *peccat* *offendens*. Major the greater &c and maximus the greatest state by age. Major the greater &c and maximus the greatest natu by birth.

**A**djectiva adiectives quibus wherein significatur significat commodum profit, incommodum disprofit, similitudo likeness, dissimilitudo unlikeness, voluptas pleasure, submissio submissing, age or relatio belonging ad aliquid to something in dativum transiunt governat dative case; *ut* *as*, O sis O be thou, bonis good que and felix favourable tuis to thy friends. Turba the troublesome raus gravis being grievous paci to peace, que and nimica an enemy placidus quieti to pleasant rest. Poeta a Poet est si *amicissimus* of very great affinity with Oratori an Orator. Color the colour qui which erat was albus white nunc now est is contrarius contrary albo to white. Jucundus pleasant amicus to his friends. Supplex lowly omnibus to all. Si if factus fons confusus uter fit do may he i*do*.

doneus *si* patriæ for the coun-  
try, utilis profitable agro for  
the ground. Huc hinc referuntur  
are referred substantiva sub-  
stantivæ composita compound-  
ed ex præpositione of the pre-  
position con : ut *as*, contuber-  
nalis a chamber-fellow, com-  
milito a fellow-soldier, con-  
servus a fellow-servant, cog-  
natus a kinsman, &c. Quæ-

dam some ex his of these quæ  
which significant signify simi-  
litudinem likeness etiam also  
genitivo gaudent govern a  
genitive case : ut *as*, Quem  
metuis he whom thou fearest  
erat was par like hujus this  
man. Patres fathers censem  
bink is esse to be æquum a  
meet thing nos that we jam-  
am even lately à pueris from  
children nasci should become  
lllico by and by s'-nes old men,  
neque esse and eorū be affines  
partakers illarum rerum of  
those things quas which adole-  
centia youth fert bringerū. Es  
hou art similis like domini  
by master. Mens a Mind con-  
cia knowing recti the right.  
Præterea furibet Regina ipsa  
be Queen her self fidissima  
qui most true to thee occidit  
s dead dextrā suā by her own  
right hand. Communis com-  
mon, alienus strange, immu-

nis free serviant do serve vari-  
is casibus divers cases : ut *as*,  
Appetitus the desire conjunc-  
tionis of copulation procrean-  
di causa for procreation sake  
est is commune a common  
thing animantium omnium  
to all living creatures. Mortu-  
death communis is common  
omnibus to all men. Hoc this  
thing est is commune common  
mihi tecum to me and thee  
Non aliena nor unmeet for  
confiliis the purpose. Alienus  
far from ambitioni ambition.  
Non alienus nor estranged à  
studiis from the studies Scæ-  
volæ of Scævola. Dabitur it  
shall be granted vobis to you  
esse to be immunibus free  
from hujus mali this evil.  
Caprificus the wild Fig-tree  
est is immunis free from om-  
nibus all. Sumus we are im-  
munes clear ab illis malis  
from these evils. Natus born,  
commodus profitable, incom-  
modus unprofitable, utilis  
profitable, inutilis unprofitable,  
vehemens earnest, aptus fit,  
interdum sometimes etiam  
also adjunguntur are joyned  
accusativo to an accusatiō  
case cum præpositione with a  
preposition : ut *as*, Natus born  
ad gloriam to glory. Verba-  
lia verbals in bilis accepta  
taken

*taken passively passively, ut as & also participia participles, seu potius or rather participialia participials in dus, dativo adjecto gaudent will have a dative case after them: ut as,*  
**O Jull, O Fulim, memorande mihi worthy to be remembered of me post nullos sodales after none of my fellows. Lucas the wood erat was penetrabilis to be pierced through nulli astro with no star.**

**M**ensura the measure magnitudinis of greatness subjicitur is put after adjecti-  
vls adjectives in accusativo in the accusative case: ut as, Gno-  
mon the pin of a dial septem  
pedes longus seven foot long reddit makes umbram the  
shadow quatuor pedes longam  
four foot long non amplius no  
more. Et and interdum some-  
times in ablativo in the abla-  
tive case: ut as, Fons a well  
latus broad pedibus tribus  
bree foot, altus deep triginta  
birty. Et and interdum some-  
times etiam also genitivo in  
the genitive: ut as, Facito  
make thou areas the floors la-  
tas broad pedum denum ten  
foot a piece, longas long pedum  
quinquagenum fifty foot a piece,  
In morem after the manner  
vngi of a garden

**A**DJECTIVA ADJECTIVES QUAE which pertinent belong ad copiam to plenty, egestatemve or want, gaudent rejoice interdum sometimes ablative with an ablative case, & and interdum sometimes genitivo with a genitives: ut as, Amor love est is foecundissimus very full of & both melle honey & and felle gall. Dives rich agris in lands, dives rich positis in foenore nummis in Money put so usury. At but miliores the lesser bees fessae married referunt se do return home multa nocte late in the night, crura their shanks plena full thymo with thyme. Quae regio what country in terris in the earth non plena is not full nostri laboris of our labour. Dives rich equum in horses dives rich pictai vestis in em- broidered garments & and aur gold. O animæ O souls curve wholly bent in terras toward the earth & and inanes without coelestium heavenly things. Expers void of fraudis deceit Beatus rich gratia in good will Nomina nouns diversitatis diversify subjiciunt sibi do tak after them ablativum an ab latiue case cum præposition with a preposition: ut as, Alter diverse ab illo from him

Aliu-

thing  
isto  
quan  
dati  
Dive  
Adje  
gover  
case  
causa  
lidus  
curv  
old a  
black  
moun  
mort  
come  
mod  
thing  
nibus  
stanti  
also a  
lativi  
as, I  
iniris  
man  
Gran  
barba  
Sum  
a fa  
præc  
by co  
Troja  
ves  
poor  
nati  
aus

# The Syntaxis construed.

49

*Aliud diverse ab hoc from this thing. Diversus different ab isto from this man. Nonnunquam sometimes etiam also dativum a dative case: ut as, Diversum diversum to this. Adjectiva Adjectives regunt govern ablativum an ablative case significantem signifying causam ihe cause: ut as, Pallidus pale irâ with anger. Incrus crooked senectute with old age. Brachia arms livida black and blue armis with armour. Trepidus trembling morte futurâ for death to come. Forma the form vel or modus the manner rei of a thing adjicitur is added nominibus to nouns tum both substantivis substantives, tum and also adjectivis adjectives in ablativo in the ablative case: ut as, Facies a face pallida pale miris modis after a wonderful manner. Grammaticus a Grammarien nomine in name, barbarus barbarous re in deed. Sum I am tibi to thee parens a father naturâ by nature, præceptor a master consiliis by counsels. Cæsar, Trojanus a Trojan origine by descent. Dives rich spe in hope, pauper poor re in deed. Syrus a Syrian natione by his country. Dignus worthy, indignus unworthy, præditus endued, captus taken, contentus content, extorris a banished man, auferrendi casum adjectum volunt will have an ablative case after them: ut as, Es thou art dignus worthy of odio hatred Qui who haberem had filium a son prædictum endued tali ingenio with so good a nature. Atque and talpae the moles capti oculis being blind, fodere have digged cubilia their nests. Abi go thy way contentus content sorte tua with thy fate. Nonnulla some horum of these interdum sometimes vindicant claim genitivum a genitive case: ut as, Est there is militia altera another warfare digna befitting operis tui thy labour. Descendam I will come down haud unquam indignus in no wise unworthy of magnorum avorum my noble progenitors.*

**M**el of me, tui of thee, suu vestri of him, nostri of us, genitivi ihe genitive cases primitivorum of primitives ponuntur are p̄us cum when passio suffering significatur is signified: ut as, Languor be languor desiderio for desire tui of thee. Parque and pars tui of thee latitat lieb bid clausa being shut up corpore meo in my body. Imago the image

D 2

maga

*image nostrum of us. Meus mint,*  
*thus thine, suus biu, noster*  
*ours, vester yours, adjiciuntur*  
*are put cum when actio an*  
*ction vel or possessio the pos-*  
*session rei of a thing denotatur*  
*is noted: ut as, favet be favour-*  
*ab desiderio tuo thy desire. I-*  
*mago nostra our Image, i. e.*  
*that is, quam which nos we*  
*possidemus do possess. Genitivi*  
*these genitives nostrum of us*  
*& and vestrum of you sequun-*  
*tur do follow distributiva di-*  
*tributives, partitiva parti-*  
*tives, comparativa compara-*  
*tives & and superlativa super-*  
*latives: ut as, Unusquisq; eve-*  
*ry one vestrum of you. Nemo*  
*noster nostrum of us. Ne sit let*  
*it not be mirum a wonder cui*  
*vestrum to any of you. Major*  
*the greater vestrum of you.*  
*Maximus natu the eldest no-*  
*strum of us. Haec possessiva*  
*these possessives meus, tuus, su-*  
*us, noster & vester recipient*  
*take post se after them hos*  
*genitivos these genitive cases,*  
*Ipsius of hem, solius of one a-*  
*lone, unius of one, duorum of*  
*two, trium of three, &c. om-*  
*nium of all, plurium of many,*  
*paucorum of few, cuiusque of*  
*every one, & and genitivos*  
*the genitive cases participio-*  
*rum of participles, qua which*

referuntur are referred ad ge-  
 nitiuum to the genitive case pri-  
 mitivi of the primitive, inclu-  
 sum comprehended in possessi-  
 vo in the possessive: ut as,  
 Conjecturam feceris thou hast  
 conjectured ex tuo ipsius ani-  
 mo by thy own mind only. Di-  
 cō I affirm rempublicam the  
 Commonwealth esse to be li-  
 beratam set at liberty meā uni-  
 us opera by my only travel.  
 Meum solius peccatum my sin  
 alone non potest cannot cor-  
 rigi be amended. Noster duo-  
 rum eventus let the event of  
 us two ostendat shew utra gens  
 whether of these two Countries  
 sit is melior better. Præstan-  
 tior beuer in suā cuiusq; lau-  
 de in every one's own praise.  
 Nostra omnium memoria the  
 memory of us all respondet is  
 answerable vestris paucorum  
 laudibus to your few Praises.  
 Cūm seeing that nemo none  
 legat readerib scripta mea ti-  
 mentis the writings of me  
 fearing recitare to recite them  
 vulgo to the common people.  
 Sui of him & and suus his sunt  
 are reciproca reciprocals, hoc  
 est, that is, semper always re-  
 flectuntur have relation ad id  
 to that quod which præcessit  
 went before in eadem oratione,  
 in the same sentence: ut as

Petrus

Petrus Peter nimirum admittatur se fers too much by himself. Parcit he spareth erroribus suis his own errors. Aut per annexa coupled per copulam by some copulative: ut as, Petrus Peter rogat intercesseth magnoperè earnestly, ut se deseratas that you would not forsake him. Ipse, ex pronominibus of the pronouns solùm only representat representant significationem significacionem trium personarum of three persons: ut as, ipse vidi I have seen, ipse videris look thou to it, ipse dixit he hath spoken. Et and adjungitur it is joyned nominibus to nouns pariter ac and in like manner pronominibus to pronouns: ut as, Ipse ego I myself, ipse ille even be, ipse Hercules Hercules himself. Idem, etiam also potest may Jungi be joyned omnibus personis to all the persons: ut as, Ego idem I the same man adsum am present. Idem perge go thou forward facere has nuptias to make up this marriage. Idem jungat let him couple vulpes foxes & and bulgeat milk hircos the male goats. Hæc demonstrativa these demonstratives, hic, ille, iste, distinguuntur are distinguishing-

ed sic thus: Hic, demonstrat sheweth proximum the nearest mihi unto me: Iste, eum bim qui which est is apud te by thee: Ille, indicat sheweth cum him qui est remotus that is removed ab utroque from us both. Ille, tum then usurpatur is used, cum when demonstramus we shew rem quamplam any thing ob eminentiam for the excellency thereof: ut as, Alexander ille magnus the same Alexander the great. Verò but iste, ponitur is put quando when facimus we make mentionem mention rei alicujus of something cum contemptu with contempi: ut as, Pellito drive away istum ænulum this copemate ab eâ from her quoad poteris as far as thou canst. Cum when hic & ille, referuntur are referred ad duo anteposita to two nouns going before, Hic, debet ought referri to be referred propriè properly ac and usitatissime most usually ad posterius to the latter & and proprius nearer: Ille, ad prius to the former & and remotius farther off: ut as, Propositum the purpose agricolæ of the husbandman est is contrarium contrary to pastoris the sheepherd

*berd's : Ille the Husbandman, quam maximè most of all gaudet & joyeth subacto & puto solo in a well tilled and pure soil: Hic the shepherd novall in a pasture new broken graminosq; and full of grass: Ille the Husbandman sperat ookeith for fructum fruit è terra out of the earth: hic the shepherd è pécore from his sheep. Tamen yet est there is a time ubi when è diverso on the contrary invenias you may find pronomen the prounoun hic, referri to be referred ad suppositum to the substantive remotius farther off, & and ille, ad proximius to the nearer.*

**V**erba substantiva verbs substantives: ut *as*, Sum I am, forem I might be, fio I am made, existo I am: Verba passiva verbs passives vocandi of calling: ut *as*, Nominor I am named, appellor I am called, dico I am said, vocor I am called, nuncupor I am named, & and similia like iis to them: ut *as*, Scribor I am written, alutor I am saluted, habeor am counted, existimor I am esteemed: Item also verba verbs gestus of gesture: ut *as*, Sedeo I sit, dormio I sleep, cubo I lie down, incedo I go, curro I run, expetunt require when verba verbs optandi of

nominativum a nominative case utrinque on either side: ut *as*, Deus God est is summum bonum the chiefest good. Perpusilli very little men vocantur & are called nani dwarfs. Fides faith habetur is accounted fundamentum the foundation religionis nostræ of our Religion. Malus pastor an evil shepherd dormit sleepeth supinus void of care. Homo a man intedit goeth erectus bolt upright in coelum towards Heaven. Deniq; finally terè in a manner, omnia verba all verbs habent bave post se after them nominativum a nominative case adjectivi nominis of a noun adjective quod which concordat agreeat cum supposito with the nominative case verbi of the verb casu in case, genere in gender & and numero number: ut *as*, Rex the King mandavit commanded primus first haeresin heresy extirpari to be rooted out. Pli godly men orant pray taciti holding their Peace. Boni good boys discunt learn seduli diligently. Quoq; also infinitum a verb of the infinitive mood habet hath eisdem casus the same cases utrinque on either side, præcipue especially cum

wifing  
is to be  
Hypocri  
to seem  
an Hyp  
videri  
justum  
esse be  
haberi  
bad ra  
diviter  
beri s  
men li  
with  
redit  
all ell  
quis ij  
uti to  
we m  
ts, ve  
Expect  
for yo  
Quo  
is ha  
licet  
piam  
altho  
empl  
accu  
subau  
ante  
of th  
esse  
eloqu  
be b  
I so

wishing que and similia like  
is to item accedunt come near  
item: ut as, Hypocrita an  
Hypocrite cupit desideri videri  
to seem justus just. Hypocrita  
an Hypocrite cupit. desideri se  
videri that he might seem  
justum just. Malo I bad rather  
esse be dives rich quam than  
haberi so accounted. Malo I  
bad rather me esse that I were  
divitem rich quam than ha-  
beri so accounted. Vivitur  
men live melius better exiguo  
with a little; natura nature  
dedit bath given omnibus to  
all esse to be beatis happy, si-  
quis if any cognoverit knew  
uti to use it. Non licet nobis  
we may not esse be tam diser-  
tis, vel desertos so eloquent.  
Expedit it is expedient vobis  
for you esse to be bonas good.  
Quo commissio which fall if  
is had been committed non  
licet mihi I could not esse be  
piam a loyal wife. Quamvis  
although in his postremis ex-  
emplis in these last Examples  
accusativi the accusative cases  
subaudiuntur are understood  
ante before verba infinita verbs  
of the infinitive mood. Nos  
esse that we should be desertos  
eloquent. Vos esse that yeshould  
be bonos good. Me esse that  
I should be piam loyal.

S ULM postulat requireb go-  
nitivum a genitive case  
quoties as often as significat  
it significeth possessionem pos-  
session, aut or pertinere to be-  
long ad allquid to somewhat:  
ut as, Pecus the cattle est is  
Meliboei Melibœus's. Est it is  
the duty adolescentis of a young  
man reverenter to reverence ma-  
iores natu' his elders. Est it  
is the Duty Regum of Kings  
parcere to spare subjectis the  
meek subjects & and debellare  
to keep down superbos the  
proud. Hi nominativi the  
nominative cases excepti  
are excepted, Meum mine  
tuum thine, suum bis, no-  
strum ours, vestrum yours,  
humanum belonging to a man,  
belluimum belonging to a beast  
& and similia such like: ut as,  
non est it is not meum my du-  
ty dicere to speak contra au-  
thoritatem against the au-  
thority Senatus of the Senate.  
Eja what soft hand vestrum est  
it is not your part esse to be ira-  
cundos angry. Humanum est  
it is the property of a man  
irasci to be angry. At but his  
bere officium duty videtur  
semethe subintelligi to be un-  
derstood, quod which aliquan-  
do sometimes etiam also ex-  
primitur is expressed; ut as,

*Est istis tuum officium thy duty* as nought: Nec neithir facio  
*ut sibi benè in good sort assi-* do I regard him hujus thus  
*miles thou wouldest make a* much, qui who estimat esteemeth  
*show of has nuptias this mar-* me me pili of an hair. Ita these  
*riage. Verba verbs æstimandi* sunt be singularia special pbras-  
*of esteeming gaudent rejoice* ses, Æqui boni consulo I take  
*genitivo with a genitive case:* it in good part, Æqui boni  
*ut as, Pecunia money fit is e-* facio I take it in good part,  
*steemed plurimi very much* id est sibi is, in bonam accipio  
*pallum abroad. Pudor shame-* partem I take it in good part.  
*facedness parvij penditur is lit-* Verba verbs accusandi of ac-  
*tle sei by. Literæ learning ha-* cusing, damnandi of condemning,  
*bentur is esteemed nihil vel* monendi of warning, ab-  
*pro nihilo as nothing. Opes* solvendi of absolving, & and  
*riches sunt pluris are of* consimilia such like postulant  
*more value nunc now quam* require genitivum a genitive  
*than annis in the years prisci* case qui which significat signifi-  
*temporis of ancens times.* fies crimen a fault: ut as, O-  
*Æstimo I esteem adscit ta-* portet it behoveth ipsum himse-  
*keth unto it vel either genitivū* intueri to look unto himself  
*a genitive vel or ablativum* qui which incusat accusat al-  
*an ablative: ut as, Non æsti-* terum an: ber man probri of  
*mo I esteem nos te :hee hujus* dishonesty. Etiam likewise con-  
*thus much. Virtus virtue est* demnat be condemneth gene-  
*æstimanda to be esteemed* rum suum his son in law sceleris  
*magno of great price ubiq; eve-* of wickedness. Cupido O Gu-  
*ry where. Flocci of a lock of* pid, parce forbear damnare to  
*Wool, nauci of a nutshell or* condemn vatem tuum thy po-  
*pill, nihil of nothing, pili of an* wer sceleris of wickedness. Ad-  
*hair, assis of a farthing, hujus* moneto admonish illum bim  
*thus much, teruncil of three* pristinæ fortunæ of his former  
*cunors, peculiariter properly* estate. Absolutus est be is ac-  
*adsciunctur are put his verbis* quited furth off felony. Hic ge-  
*to these verbs, æstimo I esteem,* nitivus this genitive case ver-  
*pendo I weigh, facio I make* titur is turned aliquando  
*reckoning of: ut as, Ego pen-* sometimes in ablativum into  
*do I weigh illum bim flocci* an ablative, vel either cum  
*pre-*

præpositione with a preposition, vel or sine præpositione without a preposition: ut *as*, Si es if thou beest iniquus iudex a partial Judge in me against me, ego te condemnabo I will condemn: bee eudem criminis of the same crime. Graviter accusavit he bath grievously accused uxorem his wife de impudicitia of unchastity. Putavi I thought te esse admonendum that you were to be put in mind ea de re of that matter. Utterq; both, nullus none, alter another, neuter neither of the two, alias another, ambo both & and superlativus gradus the Superlative degree non subduntur are not put nisi bus in ablativo in the ablative case verbis to verbs id genus of that sort: ut *as*. Acculas doft thou accuse furti of theft? An or stupri of dishonesty? An or utroque of both? sive or de utroque of both. Ambobus of both? vel or de ambobus of both? Neutro of neither? vel or de neutro of neither? Accusaris thou art accused de plurimis of very many things simul at once. Satago I am busy, or do with speed, misereor I have pity on, thou shalt remember meiq; both miseresco I have compassion me ac and hujus diei this day on, genitivum admittunt go-ac and loci plac. Senes old men

men meminerunt remember  
omnia all things quæ curant  
which they regard. Meroin I  
made mention de hac re of this  
matter, de armis of weapons,  
de te of thee, id est that is, feci  
mentionem I made mention.  
Postor I obtain, jungitur is  
ioynd aut either genitivo with  
agenitive case, aut or ablativo  
an ablative: ut as, Romani the  
Romans potiti sunt obtain'd  
signorum the ensigns &c and  
armorum the weapons. Troes  
the Trojans egressi gone out of  
their ships potiuntur enjoy op-  
ptata arenâ the wished shore.

**O**mnia verba all verbs po-  
sita put acquisitive ac-  
quisitively adsciscunt dativum  
govern a dative case ejus rei of  
that thing cul whereunto ali-  
quid something acquiritur is  
procured quocunque modo af-  
ter what sort soever: ut as, Nec  
leritur neiber is there sowing,  
nec metitur neiber is there  
mowing mihi for me iſlic  
there. Nescio I know not quis  
oculus what eye fascinat be-  
witcheth mihi unto me teneros  
agnos the young lambs. Verba  
verbs variis generis of divers  
sorts appendent belong hinc  
regulae to this rule. Imprimis  
first of all verba significantia  
verbs signifying commodum

profis aut or incommodum  
dispropis regunt govern dati-  
vum a dative case: ut as, Illa  
seges that eared corn demum  
at the last respondet contents  
votis the wish'd desires avari  
agricolæ of the covetous bus-  
bandman. Non potes thou canst  
not commodare pleasure nec  
nor incommodare displeasure  
mihi me. Incumbite stand  
stoutly to validis remis your  
strong oars. Fert he acknow-  
ledgeib suam eruditionem his  
learning acceptam to be recei-  
ved tibi of you. Quedam some  
ex his of these efferruntur are  
used etiam likewise cum accu-  
sativo with an accusative case:  
ut as, Omnes ye all studetis  
study unum one thing, sentitis  
ye think unum one thing. Si if  
memorem I should call to mind  
ea ibz̄e things quæ which con-  
ducunt are profitable ad vi-  
ctum to the feeding ventris of  
the belly, mora est it were te-  
dious. Incumbite labour ear-  
nestly in hac studi about these  
studies. Naturâne whether na-  
ture, an or doctrina instru-  
tion conferat availib plus more  
ad eloquentiam to eloquence.  
Quies rest juvat deligheth  
plurimum very much fessum  
the wearied man. Verba verbs  
comparandi of comparing re-  
gunt

gunt govern dativum a dative  
 case: ut as, Sic so solebam I was  
 wont componere to compare  
 magna great things parvis with  
 small. Adsequavit se he habeb  
 made himself equal fratri to  
 his brother & both oplibus in  
 riches & and dignatione in  
 dignity. Interdum sometimes  
 ablativus an ablative case cum  
 præpositione with a preposition  
 additur is added: ut as, Com-  
 paro I compare Virgilium  
 Virgil cum Homero with Ho-  
 mer. Aliquando sometimes  
 accusativus an accusative case  
 cum præpositione ad with the  
 preposition ad: ut as, Si if com-  
 paratur be be compared ad e-  
 um to him, nihil est he is no  
 body. Verba verbs dandi of  
 giving & and reddendi of re-  
 storing regunt govern dati-  
 vum a dative case: ut as, For-  
 tunata fortune dedit bath given  
 nimium over much multis to  
 many, satis enough nulli to  
 none. Est he is ingratius un-  
 grateful qui which non repa-  
 nit layet not up gratiam  
 thanks merenti for him that  
 deserves bene well. Hæc these  
 verbs habent have variam con-  
 structionem a diverse construc-  
 tion: Dono I bestow hoc mun-  
 us this gift tibi on thee: Do-  
 no I bestow hoc munere this

gift te on thee. Impertas be-  
 stow aliquid temporis some  
 time huic rel on this thing.  
 Gnatho impertit Parmeno-  
 nem greets Parmeno summum  
 suum his singular good friend  
 plurimâ salute with very ma-  
 ny salutations. Aspergit be  
 sprinkled labem a spot mihi  
 on me: Aspergit be sprinkled  
 me me labe with a spot. In-  
 stravit be spread penulam his  
 cloak equo upon his borse: In-  
 stravit be spread equum his  
 borse penulam with his cloak:  
 Ut how piget it grieveth me  
 consuluisse, i. e. dedisse consil-  
 lium to have counselled, vele-  
 tiam or also prospexit to have  
 shifted for infido viro thee a  
 faithless man. Que and con-  
 sultit, i. e. petit consilium be  
 asketh counsel of rectorem ra-  
 tis the master of the ship de-  
 cunctis astris of all the stars.  
 Consule, i. e. prospice provide  
 for salutiuæ thy safety. Con-  
 sulis, i. e. statuils, thou dost de-  
 termine istuc tibi pessime as  
 bad as may be in te against  
 thy self, atque and in illum a-  
 gainst him. Metuo tibi vel  
 de te I fear for thee, i. e. sum  
 sollicitus pro te I am careful  
 for thee. Timeo, formido tibi  
 vel de te the same. Metuo tibi  
 vel à te I stand in fear of thee  
 scilicet

scilicet *to misne mihi noceas*  
*lest thou shouldest burt me.* Ti-  
*meo, formido te vel à te the  
 same.* Verba verbs promit-  
*tendi of promising ac and sol-  
 vendi of paying regunt govern-  
 dativum a dative case: ut *as*,  
*promitto I promise tibi thee ac*  
*and recipio I take upon me esse*  
*obsecvaturum to observe hæc*  
*these things sanctissimè most*  
*devoutly.* Numeravit *be baib*  
*paid as alienum the debt mi-*  
*hi to me.* Verba verbs impe-  
*randi of commanding & and*  
*manciandi of shewing requiri-*  
*rant requiredativum a dative*  
*case: ut *as*, Pecunia money*  
*collecta boarded up imperat*  
*commandeth, aut or servit*  
*serveth cuique every man.*  
*Sæpe often caveto beware quid*  
*quam dicas thou speakest de quo-*  
*que viro of any man & and*  
*cui to whom.* Dicimus we say,  
*Tempero I rule & and mode-*  
*ror I moderate tibi & te thee.*  
*Refero I shew or make relation*  
*tibi & ad te to thee.* Item like-  
*wise refero ad Senatum I re-*  
*bearse a matter to the Senate,*  
*I.e. propono I propound. Scri-*  
*bo I write, mitto I send tibi &*  
*ad te to thee. Do I give or send*  
*literas a letter tibi to thee, ut*  
*that feras thou shouldest bear it*  
*ad aliquem to some other. Do I**

*Give or send literas a letter ad*  
*te to thee, i.e. mitto I send it*  
*ut *tas* legas thou shouldest*  
*read it. Verba verbs fidendi of*  
*trusting regunt govern dativum*  
*a dative case: ut *as*, De-*  
*cet it is meet committere to*  
*commit nil nothing nisi but le-*  
*ne *tas* which is pleasant to*  
*taſſe vacuis venis to the empty*  
*veins.* Ne credas believe not  
*mulieri a woman nè mortuæ*  
*quidem nor though she be dead.*  
*Verba verbs obsequendi of*  
*obeying & and requiāndi of*  
*resisting regunt govern dativum*  
*a dative case: ut *as*, pius*  
*filius a godly son semper always*  
*obtemperat obeyeth patri his*  
*father. Omnia all things pa-*  
*rent obey virtuti virtue quæ*  
*which homines men arant do*  
*plow, navigant do sail, edificant*  
*do build. Orabo I will*  
*intreat ipsum hunc this very*  
*man, supplicabo I will make*  
*supplication huic unto him. Oc-*  
*currete prevent ye morbo a dis-*  
*ease venienti that is coming.*  
*Fortuna fortune repugnat re-*  
*sisterb ignavis precibus slothful*  
*prayers. At but quædam some*  
*ex his of these copulantur are*  
*coupled cum aliis casibus with*  
*other cases: ut *as*, Nihil nothing*  
*potuit could accedere be added*  
*ad amorem to love. Hoc this*

## The Syntaxis construed.

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accessit was added meis malis  
to my evils. Illud that constat  
is manifest omnibus seu inter  
omnes amongst all. Hæc these  
things non convenient sadge  
not well fratri mecum to my  
brother and me. Convenit sa-  
vis ursis the savage bears agree  
inter se among themselves. Au-  
sculto tibi, i. e. obedio I am  
ruled by thee. Auscultote, i. e.  
audio I listen to thee. Adamas  
the Diamond dissidet disagre-  
eth magneti, seu cum magnete  
with the load-stone. Certat be-  
striveth cum illo with him, &  
and Græcanicè after the Greeks,  
illi to him. Noli do not thou  
pugnare fight duobus, id est,  
contra duos against two. Dic  
tu tell thou me quo pignore for  
what wager certes thou wouldst  
contend mecum with me. Ver-  
ba verbs minandi of threat-  
ning & and irascendi of being  
angry regunt govern dativum  
a dative case: ut as, Minatus  
est be threatened mortem death  
utrig; to both. Nihil est there  
is no cause quod that suc-  
ceat be should be angry with  
adolescenti the young man.  
Sum, cum compositis wsb bñ  
compounds, præter except pos-  
sum I am able, exigit requireb-  
dativum a dative case: ut as,  
Rex plus a godly King est is

ornamento an ornament re-  
publicæ to the commonwealth.  
Nec neither obest is it against  
mihi me, nec neither prodest  
dost it profit me. Multa many  
things desunt are wanting pe-  
tentibus to them which desire  
multa many things.

V Erba verbs composita  
compounded cum adver-  
biis with these adverbs benè, sa-  
tis, and malè; & also cum his  
præpositionibus with these pre-  
positions, præ, ad, con, sub, an-  
te, post, ob, in, inter, postu-  
lant require dativum a dative  
case. Præ, ego præluxi I have  
excelled meis majoribus my  
ancestors virtute in virtue.  
Sed but præeo I go before, præ-  
cedo I go before, præcurro I  
run before, præstringo I bind  
fast, præverto I prevent, præ-  
vertor I am prevented jungun-  
tur are joyned accusativo to an  
accusative case. Ad, Nè ad-  
moliaris manum do not forcibly  
lay hands on albo gallo a white  
cock. Con, Hoc this conduct  
makes for laudi tuæ thy praise.  
Convixit nobis he lived with  
us. Sub, Jam now subolet ux-  
ori my wife smells out quod  
ego machinor what I go about.  
Ante, Antefero I prefer ini-  
quissimam pacem most unjust  
peace justissimo bello before  
wif

most just War. Post, Posthabeo, postpono I esteem less of pecuniam money famæ than a good name. Tamen yet posthabui mea seria I have set my serious affairs after illorum ludo their pastime. Qui who posthabuit made small reckoning of suum commodum his own commodity præ meo commodo in comparison of my benefit. Ob, Quum when poteſt ſhe can obrudi be thruſt nemini upon none itur they come ad me to me. In, Periculum danger impendet bangib over omnibus all. Inter, Ille he non modò not only interfuit was present at huic negotio thbk buſness, ſed etiam but also praefuit was the chief in it. Pauca ſome ex his of iheſe mutant change dativum the dative case aliquoties ſometimes in alium caſum into another caſe: ut as, Alius one praefat excelleth alium another ingenio in wit. Anteit he excelleth multos virorum many men ſapientiā in wiſdom. Haec virtus theſte vices iuſt in amore are in love. Interdico I forbid tibi thee aqua water & and igni fire. Eſt, pro for habeo I have exigit requireth dativum a dative caſe: ut as, Cuiq; eſt every one bath velle ſuum his own liking, nec neither vivitur de-

they live voto uno after one deſire. Namq; for eſt mihi pater I have a faſher domi at home, eſt iuſta noverca I have a hard ſtep-mother. Suppetit it is ſufficient, eſt is confine like hinc to this: ut as, Non eſt enim for he is not pauper poor cui refum ſuppetit uſus who hath plenty of things to uſe. Sum, cum multis aliis with many others adſciscit takeh to it geminum dativum a double dative caſe: ut as, Mare the ſea eſt is exitio a deſtruſion avlidis nautis to greedy mariners. Speras thou hopeſt fore that that will be laudi a praise tibi to thee quod which vertis thou imputest vitio a fault mihi to me. Nemo no body-debet ought accepere to receive mimos ſcofers ſibi to hi uſelf favori into favour. Eſt there is a time ubi when hic dativus this dative caſe, tibi to thee aut or ſibi to him, aut etiam or also mihi to me, additur is added nullā neceſſitatis cauſā for no neceſſities ſake, at but potius rather feſtitatiſ for pleasure: ut as, Ego I hoc effectum dabo will bring ibis to pass tibi for thee. Expedidiſpatch hoc negotium this buſness mihi for me. Jūgulo I ſtab hunc this man luo ſibl gladio with his own ſword.

Verba

V  
gener  
live w  
or con  
depon  
requir  
ſatiue  
thou  
dy, na  
rulus  
open e  
fideli  
comm  
misſi  
thou  
depo  
fields  
verb  
aliog  
no tr  
luta  
accu  
cogn  
near  
vive  
to th  
centa  
mita  
detu  
to g  
be ſe  
a ba  
thor  
cusa  
rapt

**V**erba transitiva verbs transitive cujuscunque generis of what kind soever, sive whether activi active sive or communis commune, sive or deponentis deponent exigit require accusativum an accusative case: ut as, Fugito auidus thou percontatorem a busy body, nam for idem he est is garrulus a pratler. Patulæ aures open ears nec retinent keep not fideliter surely commissa things committed unto them. Imprimis first of all venerare worship thou Deum God. Aper a boar depopulatur spoileth agros the fields. Quinetiam moreover verba verbs quamlibet although alioquin otherwise intransitiva no transitives atque and absoluta neutors admittunt admit accusativum an accusative case cognatae significationis of a near signification: ut as, Nestor vivebat tertiam æatem lived to the third age, or the third century hominum of men. Incitatata she unaccompanied videtur seemest ire longam viam to go a tedious way. Servit he servis duram servitutem a hard bondage. Authores Authors mutant change hunc accusativum this accusative non raro often in ablativum into an ablative case: ut as, Videor

I seem diu long vivere vita to continue in life. Ire recta viâ to go a straight way. Obiit he died morte repentina a sudden death. Sunt there are some quæ which habent have accusativum an accusative case figuratè by a figure: ut as, Nec vox sonat and thy voice sheweth thee not to be hominem an earthly creature O Dea, O Goddess then, certè verily! Qui which simulant counterfeit Curios the Curii or continent men & and vivunt live Bacchanalia in riot and banqueting. Rufillus, olet smells of pastillos sweet balls, Gorgonius, hiscum a rammish goat. Verba verbs rogandi of asking, docendi of teaching, vestiendi of arraying, regunt govern duplicum accusativum a double accusative case: ut as, Modò only posce tu crave thou veniam pardon Deum of God. Dedocebo te I will unteach thee istos mores those manners Est it is ridiculum a ridiculous thing te admonere me that thou shouldest admonish me of istud that. Induit se calcros, be put on his shotes quos which exuerat he had put off prius before. Verba verbs rogandi of asking interdum sometimes mutant change alterum accusativum the one accusative in ablativum into

*into an ablative* : ut *as*, Obtemperemur let us humbly beseech ipsum bim, que and oremus ask veniam pardon ab ipso of him. Quare get istam suspicionem *this suspicion ex illis of them*. Verba verbs vestiendi of arraying Interdum sometimes mutant change alterum accusativum *the one accusative in ablativum* *into an ablative vel or dativum a dative* : ut *as*, Induo te tunica vel tibi tunicam I put on thy coat.

**Q** uodvis verbum any verb admittit admittit ablativum *an ablative case signifying instrument* *or instrument*, aut or causam *the cause*, aut or modum *be manner actionis of doing*: ut *as*, Iesus Jesus subegit subdued Daemonia the Devil non armis nos with weapons, sed but morte by death. Expellas thou mayest expel naturam nature furca with a fork, tamen yet usque recurret it will still return. Hi these certant strive defendere to defend themselves jaculis with darts, illi they faxis with stones. Gaudeo I am glad (ha me dii ament ar God shall help me) gnati causâ for my son's sake. Vehementer exanduit he was very pale irâ with anger. Invidus the en-

vious man maerescit waxeth lez opimis rebus at the prosperity alterius of another. Perexit be performed rem the matter mirâ celeritate with wonderful speediness. Viri Omen, invigilate be watchful, nam for tempora the seasons diffugunt pass away tacito gressu with a silent pace, que and annus the year convertitur is gone about nullo sono with no sound. Dum so long as vires strength que and anni years sinunt do suffer, tolerate endure laborem pains. Curva senecta crooked old age veniet will come jam ere it be long tacito pede with a silent foot. Præpositio a preposition aliquando sometimes additur is added ablativo to the ablative case causa of the cause & and modi of the manner actionis of doing: ut *as*, Baccharis thou ragest like a mad man præ ebrietate for very drunkenness. Tractavit be hathenreated hominem the man summâ cum humanitate with very great courtesie. Nomen pretii the word of price subjicitur is put after quibuslibet verbis any verbs in ablative casu in the ablative case: ut *as*, non emerim I bought it not teruacio for a dodkin leu or vitiola nuce a worm-eaten nut. Ea victoria + has

that will  
the Carti  
guine m  
ribus we  
lue, pau  
for as is  
for much  
plurimo  
dio for  
adjuvium  
fine sub  
stantive  
son te i  
ken que  
as litt  
ticum i  
as a lo  
constat  
stidium  
Hi gen  
sti pu  
out sub  
excep  
quant  
more,  
so grea  
so muc  
may be  
soever  
tanti  
quant  
bl. 10  
nor. P  
alii o  
perad  
Prian  
was f

that victory stetit eost Poenis  
the Carthaginians multo san-  
guine much blood ac and vulne-  
ribus wounds. Villi of no va-  
lue, paulo for a little, minimo  
for as little as may be, magno  
for much, nimlo for overmuch,  
plurimo for very much, dimi-  
lio for half, duplo for double,  
adjiciuntur are put s̄æpe often  
sine substantivis without sub-  
stantives: ut as, Redime ran-  
sum te thy self captum being ta-  
ken quam queas minimo for  
as little as thou canſt. Tri-  
ticum wheat venit is sold vili-  
as a low rate. Fames hunger  
constat costib parvo little, fa-  
stidium loathing multo much.  
Hi genitivi these genitives po-  
ſiti put sine substantivis with-  
out substantives excipiuntur are  
excepted. Tanti for so much,  
quanti for how much, pluris for  
more, minoris for less, tantivis  
so great as you lik̄, tantidem for  
so much, quantilibet as great as  
may be, quanticunque how great  
ſoever: ut as, Eris thou ſhalt be  
tanti of ſuch price alii to others,  
quanti as fueris thou ſhall be ti-  
ble to thy ſelf. Non vendo I ſell  
not pluris for more quam than  
alii others, fortaffe etiam yea  
peradventure minoris for less.  
Priamus, vix ſcarcely tanti fuit  
was ſo much worth totaq; Troja

and whole Troy. Siñ but if sub-  
ſtantiva substantives addantur  
be added, efferuntur they are used  
in ablativo in the ablative case:  
ut as, Docuit he taught tantā  
mercede for ſo great price quam-  
tañ as nemo no body haſtenus bi-  
therto. Vendidi I have ſold mi-  
noris preio for leſs price quam  
than emi I have bought. Etiam  
alio Valeo I am worth interdum  
ſometimes reperitur is found  
juculum joined cum accusativo  
with an accusative case: ut as,  
Diciti they are called denarii ten  
penny pieces quod because vale-  
bant they were in value denos ten  
penny pieces ten of brass money,  
qui harrisi five penny pieces quod  
because quinos five penny pieces.  
Verba verbs abundandi of a-  
bounding, implendi of filling, on-  
erandi of loading, &c and diver-  
ſa diverse his to these gauden-  
ablativo govern an ablative cas-  
ut as, Antiphon, abundas thou  
exceedest amore in love. Malo I  
bad rather have virum a man  
indigentem wanting pecunia  
money, quam than pecuniam mo-  
ney viro a man. Sylla, explevit  
bath filled omnes suos all bis  
ſoldiers divitiis with riches. Ex-  
pedi discharge te thyself hoc  
crime of this crime. Quibus  
mendaciis with what lies ho-  
mines nequissimi onerant do-

*most wicked men bursben te thee?*  
*Ego levabo I will ease te thee*  
*hoc fasce of this fardel.* *Partici-*  
*pavit be acquainted aliquem*  
*familiariem some familiar friend*  
*suo sermone with his speech.* *Ex*  
*quibus of whib quædam some*  
*nonnunquam sometimes eriam*  
*in genitivum feruntur govern*  
*also a genitive case: ut as,* *Quam*  
*dives bow rich nival pecoris in*  
*cavile as white as snow, quam*  
*abundans bow abounding with*  
*lactis milk? Quasi as though tu*  
*indiges thou standst in need of*  
*hujus patris this man's father.*  
*Quid est what is there in hac*  
*censu in this matter quod which*  
*egeat needib defensionis de-*  
*fense? Implementur they are filled*  
*with veteris Bacchi old wine*  
*pinguisq; ferinae and fat veni-*  
*son. Postquam after that dextra*  
*bis right hand fuit was saturata*  
*filled cæde with slaugbier. Omnes*  
*labores all labours fuere*  
*tere leves easy willhi to me, præ-*  
*terquam quod save that carend-*  
*um erat tui I must needs wants*  
*thee. Participavit paternum*  
*seruum be made his father's*  
*man privy to ful confilii his*  
*counsel. Fungor I do a duty,*  
*ruor I enjoy, utor I use & and*  
*familia such like, junguntur are-*  
*joined ablative to an ablative*  
*use, ut as, Quil they which vo-*

*lunt will adipisci get veram*  
*gloriam true praise, funguntur*  
*officis to them discharge the du-*  
*ties justicie of justice. Est in is*  
*optimum an excellens abing frui-*  
*to take profit by aliena insaniam*  
*another man's folly. Juvat is is a*  
*good help si if utare you can use*  
*bono animo a good courage in*  
*re malâ in a bad master. As-*  
*spice behold ut bow omnia all*  
*things latentur are glad ventu-*  
*ro seculo for the age to come. Qui*  
*who tam insolenter gloriaren-*  
*tur did so proudly glory suâ vi-*  
*ctoria in their victory. Diruit be*  
*pallerio down, edificat be build-*  
*eth, mutat be changes b quadra-*  
*ta squared things rotundis for*  
*round. Vescor carnis & eat*  
*fish. Haud equidem me dignor,*  
*nor truly do I think my self*  
*worthy of tali honore such ho-*  
*nour. Ut that gaudent be may*  
*rejoice malis alienis as another*  
*man's barnes. Supercedendum*  
*est we must leave off multitudine*  
*the multitude exemplorum*  
*of examples. Numeravit be ac-*  
*counted cum him societate in*  
*the fellowship regni of the King-*  
*dom. Semper always communica-*  
*bo te mensu meâ I will give*  
*thee meat as my table. Prosequor*  
*te amore, i. e. amo I love thee,*  
*prosequor te laude, i. e. laudo*  
*I praise thee, prosequor te ho-*  
*nore,*

nore, i. e. honoro *I honor thee*.  
 Afficio te gaudio, i. e. exhila-  
 ro *I make thee merry*: afficio te  
 supplicio, i. e. punio *I punish  
 thee*: afficio te dolore, i. e. con-  
 tristo *I make thee sad*. Meritor  
 I deserve cum adverbii with  
 these adverbs, benè well, male  
 ill, melius better, pejus worse,  
 optimè as well as may be, pessi-  
 mè as ill as may be, adhæret  
 cleaveth to ablative an ablative  
 case cum præpositione with the  
 preposition de: ut as, Nunquam  
 benè meritus es thou never de-  
 servedst well de me of me. Eras-  
 mus, meritus est bath deserved  
 optimè very well de Lingua La-  
 tinâ of the Latin Tongue. Catilina  
 meruit deserved  
 pessimè as ill as could be de Re-  
 publicâ of the Commonwealth.  
 Quædam verba some verbs ac-  
 cipiendi of receiving, distandi of  
 being distant & and auferendi  
 of taking away optant do desire  
 ablativum an ablative case cum  
 præpositione with a preposition:  
 ut as, Jampridem long since  
 audiveram I had beard istuc  
 that ex multis of many. Ira an-  
 ger vix scarcely abstinet abstain-  
 eth à trepido magistro from  
 their trembling master. Effit it is  
 fortuitum a thing that falleth out  
 by chance nasci to be born à Prin-  
 cilibus of provinces. Imperator

the Imperator procul abest is far  
 distant ab urbe from the City.  
 Hic ablativus *this ablative case*  
 vertitur is turned aliquando  
 sometimes in dativum into a da-  
 tive: ut as, Si if nescis shas  
 knowest not vivere to live regis  
 orderly, decide go thy way perficis  
 from them that have skill.  
 Est it is virtus a virtue absti-  
 nuisse to have abstained bona  
 placitis from good things that  
 have liked us. Alt sse said, Na-  
 te Dea O thou that art born of  
 a Goddess, heu alas fuge be  
 packing, tēque etipe and convey  
 thy self quickly his flammis from  
 these flames. Ablativus an abla-  
 tive case significans signifying  
 mensuram the measure excessus  
 of exceeding adjicitur to plus ver-  
 bis to verbs quæ which obtainent  
 habe vim the force comparatio-  
 nis of comparison: ut as, Ex-  
 stimavit he thought is deforme  
 a very unseemly thing superar  
 to be excelled ab illis of those vir-  
 tutibus in virtutes quos whom  
 præstaret he excelled dignitate  
 in honour. Ablativus the abla-  
 tive case sumptus taken absoluto  
 absolutely additur is added qui-  
 buslibet verbis to any verbs: ut  
 as, Christus Christus natus erat  
 was born imperante Augusto  
 when Augustus was Emperor  
 Tibes;

Tiberio when Tiberius was Emperor. Credo I think pudicitiam & has chastity morata stayed In terris on the earth Saturno Rege when Saturn was King. Nil nothing desperandum it to be despaired of Christo duce Christ being our Captain, & and auspice Christo Christ being our Leader Audito when it was heard Christum iam venisse that Christ was already come, Maria Mary eucurrit ran. Casus auferendi the ablative case additur is plus quibusdam verbis to some verbs per Synecdochen by the figure Synecdoche, & and accusativus the accusative case Poëticè after the manner of Poets: ut as, Egrotat he is sick animo in mind magis rather quam than corpori in body. Candet dentes his teeth are white. Rubet capillos his hairs are red. Tamen yes quædam some efferuntur are used in glgnendi casu in the genitive case: ut as, Facis thou dealest absurdè absurdly, qui which angas te animi tormentest thyself in mind. Examinatus he being amaz'd pendet animi dubiis in his mind. Desipitum mentis I grew foolish. Dis-crucior animi I am troubled in mind, quia because abeundum at mihi I must go ab domo from home. Diversi casus diversi

cases diversæ rationis of divers reasons possunt may apponi be plus eidem verbo to the same verb: ut as, Dedit he delivered vestem his garmens mihi to me pignori for a pledge te praesente thee being present propriâ manu with his own hand. Abler'vus i be ablative case agoris o' to doer, sed h'us antecedente præpositione when a preposition goes before, additur is added passivis to passives, & and interdum sometimes dativus a dative: ut as, Laudatur he is commended ab his of these, culpatur he is blamed ab illis of those. Honestâ honest things non occulta nos bidden petuntur are desired bonis viris of good men. Quorums participia whose participles frequentius very often dativis gaudent govern datives: ut as, Nulla none tuarum sororum of thy sisters audita was heard mihi of me nec nor visa seen. Oblitusq; both forgotten meorum of mine, & and obliuiscendus to be forgotten illis of them. Cæteri casus other cases manent stay in passivis in passives, qui which fuerunt have been activorum actives: ut as, Accularis thou art accused furii of theft à me by me. Habeberis thou shalt be accounted ludibrio a laughing-stock. Deduceberis thou shalt be

be otherwise taught istos mores  
those manners à me by me. Pil-  
vaberis thou shalt be deprived of  
magistratu thy office. Vapulo I  
am beaten; veneo I am sold, li-  
ceo I am prized, exulo I am  
banished, siō I am made, neutro-  
passiva being neuter-passives,  
habent have passivam construc-  
tiō nem a passive construction:  
ut as, Vapulabis thou shalt be  
beaten à praeceptore of she Ma-  
ster. Malo I had rather spoliari  
be spoiled à cive by a citizen,  
quam than venire be sold ab  
hoste by an enemy. Quid what  
fiēt will be done ab illo by him?  
Virtus virtue licet & priēd  
parvo preio at a low rate  
omnibus by all men. Cur why  
exulat philosophia is philosophy  
banished à conviviis from ban-  
queting? Verba infinita verbs of  
the infinitive mood subjiciuntur  
familiariter are usually put after  
quibusdam some tunc both ver-  
bis verbs tunc and also adjec-  
tivis adjectives: ut as, Juvat it  
delightebz them morari that be  
should stay usque a while &c and  
conferre gradum to go near  
him. Amor love jussit command-  
ebz scribere to write quæ those  
things which puduit it were a  
shame dicere to speak. Pontice  
O Ponticus, vis wits thou fieri  
be made dives rich & cupias co-

ver nil nothing. Et and erat he  
was turn iben dignus worthy a-  
mari to be loved. Gens huma-  
na mankind audax adventurous  
perpeti to endure omnia all  
things ruit runneb headlong per  
verticū nefas through mischiefs  
forbidden. Interdum sometimes  
verba infinita verbs of the in-  
finitive mood ponuntur are pu-  
figurata by a figure & and ab-  
solute absolutely ut as, Hæc-  
cine what should these flagitia  
wickednesses fieri be committed?  
Subauditur there is understood,  
debet it becomes, oportet it  
behovetb, par est it is meet, as-  
quum est it u fit, aut aliquid  
simile or some like verb. Terre-  
re be made them afraid crimi-  
nibus novis with new accusa-  
tions, hinc hereupon spargere  
be cast abroad ambiguas voce  
doubtful speeches in vulgum a-  
mong the common sort, &c and  
concius being guilty querere  
did seek arma weapons: id est  
that is, terribat be did make  
afraid, spargebat be did cast  
abroad, querebat be did seek.

**G**erundia Gerunds five or  
voces Gerundivæ words  
like Gerunds, & and Supina  
Supines, regunt govern casus  
the cases verborum suorum of  
their own verbs: ut as, Efferor  
I am carried away studio vi-  
dens

## The Syntaxis construed.

dendit with a desire to see pa-  
rentes my parents. Utendum  
est ipso mihi make use of state  
our time, atas our time prae-  
terit passeth away cito pede with  
a speedy pace. Mittimus me send  
legitatum to inquire of Oracle  
the Oracles Phœbi of Apollo.  
Gerundia Gerunds in di pen-  
dent do depend à quibusdam of  
some tum both substantivis sub-  
stantives, tum and also adjecti-  
vus adjectives : ut as, Et and  
qua tanta causa what so great  
reason sult tibi had you videndi  
to see Romam Rome ? Innata  
us amor natural love habendi  
o have bony urget urgeth Ce-  
cropias apes the Athenian bees.  
Aeneas, jam already certus eun-  
di fully determined to go celsa  
in puppi in his tall ship. In-  
finitivus modus the infinitive  
modus ponitur in p[ro]p[ri]o loco instead  
of Gerund Poeticè  
after the manner of Poets : ut  
as, Quibus studium who bant  
a desire tueri to defend arva  
heir fields. Peritus skillful ma-  
dicari to beat or cure. Inter-  
dum sometimes etiam likewise  
genitivus pluralis the genitive  
case plurim non inveniuntur nos  
sinelegantly adjicitur in p[ro]p[ri]o Ge-  
rundii vocibus with Gerunds :  
ut as, Quum when contulisset  
vel had gone in forum into scit increasib[us] tegendo by being

the market illorum videndi  
gratia for to see them. Date  
grant copiam leave crescendi  
novarum for new comedies to  
increase. Licentia liberty est  
concessa in granted. d[omi]ni pleni  
pomorum to snatch apples atq[ue]  
opsoniorum and vials. Ge-  
rundia Gerunds in do pendent  
do depend ab his præpositioni-  
bus of these prepositions, à, ab,  
abs, de, è, ex, cum, in, pro: ut  
as, Ignavi idle boys citò deter-  
rentur are soon discouraged à  
discendo from learning. Amor  
love & and amicitia friend-  
ship, utrumque both, the one and  
the other dictum est is derived  
ab amando from loving. Uper-  
or gloria greater glory compa-  
ratur is gotten ex defendendo  
by descending, quam than ex ac-  
cusando by accusing. Consulta-  
tur they do consult de transun-  
do of passing over in Galliam  
into France. Rectè scribend[us]  
ratio she means to write well  
conjuncta est in joined cum lo-  
quendo with speaking. Petam  
I will require mercedem a re-  
compence ab hoste of the enemy  
pro vapulando for being beaten;  
Ponuntur they are put Be also  
absque præpositione misib[us] a  
preposition: ut as, Ultimo vice  
alitur in nourished que and cre-  
vit increasib[us] tegendo by being  
covered.

covered. Disces thou shalt learn scribere to write scribendo by writing. Gerundia Gerunds in dum, pendent do depend ab his præpositionibus of these prepositions, inter, ante, ad, ob, propter: ut as, Este be ye hilares merry inter ctenandum at super time. Tollent they will take ingentes animos trusty courage ante demandum before they be tamed. Locus amplissimus a most large place ad agendum to plead in. Ne acceperis take not munus a bribe ob absolvendum to discharge men. Veni I came propter redimendum for to ransom te thee. Cum when necessitas necessity significatur is signified ponuntur they are put citra præpositionem without a preposition addito verbo Est the verb Est being added: ut as, Orandum est we must pray, ut that sit there may be mens sana a sound mind in corpore sano in a sound body. Vigilandum est ei be must watch qui who cupit descreb vincere to overcome. Gerundii voces Gerunds vertuntur are turned in nomina adjectiva into nouns adjectives: ut as, Tantus amor so great a love florum of flowers & and gloria glory generandi mellis of making honey. Est it is proximum the very next thing latro-

ciniō to robbery duclō to be drawn præmio by a bribe ad accusandos homines to accuse men. Cur why adeò delectaris art thou so delighted criminib⁹ inferendis in bringing accusations?

Prius supinum the firste a pine significat significab⁹: atque actively, & and sequitur followeb⁹ verbum a verb aut or participium a participle significans signifying motum a motion ad locum to a place: ut as, veniunt they come spectatum to see, veniunt ubi come ye that ipsa they spectentur may be seen. Milites the soldiers missi sunt are sent speculatum to view arcam the tower. Illa vero but those phrases: Do I give venia to be sold, do I give filiam my daughter matrem to be married, habent have latentem motum a hidden motion. At but hoc supinum this supine in neutro passivis in neuter passives, & and cum infinito with the infinitive mood iei, significat significeb⁹ passivè passively: ut as, Ego I dudum ere while conductus sum to be hired coctum to dress meat, non vapulatum not to be beaten. Postquam after that audierat he had beard non datum iei what there should not be given uxorem a wife filio to his son. Dicunt men speak P.

*ētēd After the manner of Poets:* ut as *solgo* visere to visit. Vado  
*Igo* videre to see. Et also ponitur it is *per* absolute *absolutē* absolutely  
*eum* Verbo Est with the Verb  
*Est*: ut as, Actum est the matter  
*is past* cure, illicet you may  
*go when you list*, perilisti you are  
*utterly undone*. Itum est be went  
*in viscera into the bowels terræ*  
*of the earth*. Cessatum est satis  
*you have been idle long enough*.  
*Posteriorius supinum* the latter  
*supine* significat signifiēb passi-  
*vē* passively, &c and sequitur fol-  
*lowerb* nomina adjectiva nouns  
*adjectives*: ut as, Sum I am  
*extra noxam without faults*, sed  
*but non est it is not facile an ea-*  
*ly matter purgatu to be cleared*.  
*Quod* that which est is  
*scđum foul or dishonest factu to be*  
*done*, Idem the same est is & also  
*scđum foul or dishonest dictu to*  
*be spoken*. Arbitramur we think  
*hunc this man dignum worthy*  
*spectatu to be regarded*, qui  
*who non movetur is not mo-*  
*ved pecuniā with money*. In  
*istis verò but in these phrases*,  
*Surgit* he risēb cubitu from  
*bed*, Redit he returneb venatu  
*hom bunting*: Cubitu & ve-  
*natu* videntur seem censenda  
*to be thought potiū rather no-*  
*mīna nouns quam than supina*  
*Supines*.

**Q** UAE nouns which sig-  
*nificant significare partem*  
*temporis part of time, usur-*  
*pantur are used frequentiū ve-*  
*ry often in ablative in the abla-*  
*tive case, raro seldom in accusa-*  
*tivo in the accusative: ut as,*  
*Nemo mortalium no man li-*  
*ving sapit is wise omnibus ho-*  
*ris at all hours. Mendx blemishes*  
*latent are not seen nocte by*  
*night. Id tempus about that*  
*time creatus est he was created*  
*Consul Consul. Quanquam al-*  
*though hic in this place videtur*  
*tere seemeb esse to be eclipsis a*  
*deset præpositionis of the pre-*  
*position per by, vel or sub under.*  
*Quæ autem but nouns which*  
*denotant do significare durationem*  
*durance & and continuationem*  
*continuance temporis of time,*  
*offeruntur are used in accusa-*  
*tivo in the accusative & inter-*dic**  
*dum and sometimes in ablative*  
*in the ablative: ut as, Jam now*  
*hic in this place regnabitur*  
*Kings shall reign ter centum*  
*totos annos full three hundred*  
*years. Janua the gate atri Ditis*  
*of the black god of Hell patet*  
*lieth open noctes atq; dies nights*  
*and days. Tamen yet hic in*  
*this place poteris you may re-*  
*quieclere rest mecum with me*  
*hac nocte this night. Impera-*  
*vit he reigned triennio three*  
*years*

ears & decem mensibus and i.e.<sup>m</sup>  
months octoq; diebus and eight  
days. Etiam also dicimus we  
say, In paucis diebus within a  
few days. De die by day. De  
nocte by night. Promitto I do  
promise in diem against a day.  
Commodo I tend in mehsem  
for a month. Annos ad quin-  
quaginta natus about fifty years  
old. Studui I have studied per  
tres annos about three years.  
Puer a boy id ætatis of that age.  
Non plus triduum aut triduo  
not more than the space of three  
days. Tertio vel ad tertium  
about the third Calendas vel  
Calendarum of the Calends.

**S**patium the space loci of a  
place effertur is used in  
accusativo in the accusative case,  
& and interdum sometimes in  
ablativo in the ablative: ut az,  
Dic zell me quibus in terris in  
what part of the earth spatiū  
the breadth coeli of heaven pa-  
tet lyeth open tres ulnas three  
ells non amplius no more, &  
and eris thou shalt be mihi un-  
to me magnus Apollo the great  
Apollo. Jam now processeram  
I had gone forth mille passus a  
mile. Abeit be is distant bidul  
two days journey, subintelligitur  
there is understood spatiū vel  
spatio a space, itinere vel iter  
a journey. Abeit be is distant

ab urbe from the City quin-  
gentis millibus passuum five  
hundred thousand paces.

**N**OMINA Appellativa  
nouns appellative, & and  
nomina names majorum loco-  
rum of greater places addun-  
tur are added ferè commonly  
cum præpositione with a pre-  
position verbis to verbs significi-  
cantibus signifying motum the  
motion aut or actionem action  
in loco in a place, ad locum  
to a place, à loco from a place,  
aut or per locum by a place:  
ut az, Versatur be is conversant  
in foro in the market. Meruit  
be served sub rege under the  
King in Gallia in France. Illa-  
des the Trojan Women ibant  
went ad Templum to the Tem-  
ple non æquæ Palladis of un-  
just Pallas. Majores natu no-  
biles the elder noblemen legan-  
tur are sent in Ambassage in  
Africam into Africa. Discede-  
dens departing è Sicilia out of  
Sicily veni I came Rhodum to  
Rhodes. Ibis thou shalt go per  
mare by sea ad Indos to the In-  
dians. Omne verbum every  
verb genitivum admittit go-  
vernab a genitive proprii no-  
minis of the proper name loci of  
a place in quo wherein actio  
an action fit is done, modò sa-  
that sit is be prima vel secunda  
declina-

declinationis of the first or second declension & and singularis numeri the singular number : ut *as*, Quid *ib*ai faciam *sh*all I do *Rome* at *Rome*? Menti*ri* n*e*c*to* I can*not* i*te*. Sam*la*, fuit *was* mi*hi*l mater *my mother* ea *she* habitab*at* dwel*s* Rhodi*at* Rhodes. Hi genitivi these genitives hum*l* on the ground, dom*i* at home, militia*e* in war, belli*in* war, sequuntur do follow formam*the* form proprium of proper names : ut *as*, Viximus we lived simul together dom*i* at home bellique*and* in war. Arma weapons sunt are par*vi* little wor*b* foris abroad*, nisi except est there be consilium counsel dom*i* at home. Dom*i* at home non patitur sufffer*eb* not ali*os* genitivos other genitive cases secum with him, quam then me*n* mine, tua thine, sua his, nostr*e* ours, vest*re* yours, alien*z* another man*s* : ut *as*, Vesco*r* I eat dom*i* meat at my own house, non alien*z* not at another man*'s*. Verum but si if proprium nomen the proper name loci of a place fuerit be duntangat only pluralis numeri of the plural number aut or tertiae declinationis of the third declension, ponitur as to put in dativo in the dative case, aut or ablativo in*

the ablative ut *as*, Colchus an Asian, an or Assirius an Asyrian, nutritus brought up Thebis at Thebes, an or Argis at Argos? Getulicus, scribit writer Lentulum genitum that Lemnus was born Tiburi at Tibur. Presidip*m* the garrison Anxuri at Anxur neglectum is neglected. Fuit he was Carthagini*at* Garbage cum una sola legione with one only band of soldiers. Ventosus I being unconstant amo dolor*t* Tibur Tibur Rome at Rome, Romam Rome Tibure at Tibur. Quam ubi tu thou menias hospitum convomeres did*it* vomit up thy bosis good cheer Narbone at Narbon. Commendo I commend tibi uno abe domum ejus his house quae which est is Sycione at Sycion. Sic is like manner uti nur we use ruri vel rure in the country in ablativo in the ablative esse : ut *as*, Continet se he keeps himself hec commonly ruri in the country. Est tibi thou hast far modicum a little corn rure paterno in thy father's country farm. Proprium the proper name loci of a place apponitur is pat verbis *et* verbis significantibus significare motum a motion ad locum to a place, in accusativo in the accusative case : as ut Concessi

celli I went Cantabrigiam to Cambridge ad capendum ingenii cultum to get learning. Eo Londinum I go to London ad merces emendas to buy wares. Ad hunc modum after this manner ultimur we use rus the country & and domus an house: ut as. Ego ibo I will go rus into the country. Capellz my goats saturæ being full ite go ye domum home, hesperus the evening venit draweth on, ite be ye packing. Proprium the proper name loci of a place adjicitur i. p[ro]p[ter] verbis to verbs significantibus signifying motum a motion à loco from a place in ablativo in the ablative case: ut as, Nisi but that ante beretosore profectus essem you had gone Roma from Rome nunc now relinqueres you shoule leave eam it. Sum I am profecturus about to make iter my journey Eboraco five per Eboracum by Tork. Ad eundem modum after the same manner, domus an house & and rus the country usurpantur are used: ut as, Nuper of late exiit he wens domo from home. Timeo I fear ne less that pater my father redierit he returned rureous of the Countrey.

**H**EC tria Impersonalia sunt trias Impersonalia

Interest it maketh matter or force, refert it skiller or booreb, & and est it concerneth, annexuntur are joyned quibuslibet genitivis to any genitives, præter hos ablativos except these ablatives sc̄omininos feminines, meā mine, tuā thine, suā bū, nostrā ours, vestrā yours, & and cujā whose: ut as, Interest it concerneth magistratūs a magistrate tueri to defend bonos the good, animadvertere in malos to punish the bad. Multum refert it is very profitable Christianæ Reipublicæ for a Christian Commonwealth Episcopos esse that the Bishops be doctos learned & and p[ro]p[ter] godly. Est it is the part prudentis of a wise man dissimilare to wink at multa many things. Tuā refert it is expedient for thee nōsso to know triplum thy self. Ex cades that murder potissimum chiefly datur à impud crimi- ni a crime ei to him cujā interfuit whom it concerned, non ei not to him cujā nihil interfuit whom it nothing concerned. Et alio illi genitivis these genitives adjiciuntur are added, tanti for so much, magni for much, parvi for little, quancicunque how great soever, tantidem for so much: ut as, Magni refert it is greatly to be regarded quibus-

CUN)

cum *with whom* vixeris thou leadest thy Life. Tanti refert it so greatly behoveth agere to do honesta honest things. Vestrâ parvi interest it little toucheth you. Et *and* interest it belongeth ad meam laudem to my commendation. Hæc impersonalia these impersonals feruntur are carried in dativum into the dative case. Accedit it fallerit out, certum est it is sure, contingit it chanceit, constat it is manifestly known, confert it helpeth, competit it agreeth or is convenient, conductit it is good and available, convenit it is meet, placet it pleaseit, displaceit it displeaseit, dolet it grieveit, expedit it is expedient, evenit it happeneth, liquet it is clear, libet it contenteth or liketh, licet it is lawful, nocet it hurteth, obesit it hindreth, prodest it profiteth, præstat it is better, patet it is open, stat it is resolved, restat it remaineth, benefit it happeneth well, malafit it happeneth ill, satisfit it is satisfied, superest it remaineth; sufficit it is sufficient, vacat pro otium est there is leisure: ut *as*, Convenit mihi tecum, I and thou agree together. Præstat it is better mihi for me emori us- terly to die per virtutem by my manhood, quam than vivere to

live per dedecus in disgrace. Non vacat Jovi Jupiter is not at leisure adesse to be present exiguis rebus at small matters. Dolet it grieveit imprudenti the unwary & liberò adolescen- ti and frank young man dictum that it was spoken. Malefit it falterit out ill privignis to sons in law à neverca by their step-mother. Benefit it cometh well to p̄s nobis to us à Deo from God. Stat mihi, id est, statutum est I am determined renovare to renew casus omnes all hazards. Hæc impersonalia these impersonals, Juvat it delighteth, debet it becometh, cum compositis with their compounds, delectat it delighteth, oportet it behoveth, exigunt require accusandi casum an accusative case: ut *as*, Juvat me it delighteth me ire to go per al- tum by Sea. Decet it becometh uxorem a wife curare to look to ædes her house. Dedeceit it be- comeit not viros men rixari to scold muliebriter like women. Oportet it behoveth patrem-familias an householder esse to be vendacem a seller, non emacem not a buyer. Præpositiones verò but the prepositions ad &c and in adduntur are added propriè perly his to these, attinet it belong- pertinet it pertineth, spectat

is tendeth unto and lieth upon : ut as, Visne will you me dicere that I speak quod that which attinet belongeth ad te to thee ? Spectat it belongeth ad omnes to all benè vivere to live well. Pertinet it appertineth in utramque partem to both parts. Accusativus an accusative case cum genitivo with a genitive subjicitur is put after his impersonalibus these impersonals, poenitet it repenteib, tædet it irketh or wearieb, miseret it pitiib, miserescit it hath compassion on, pudet it shameth, piget it grieveib : ut as, Si if vixisset he had lived ad centesimum annum to the hundredib year, non poeniteret eum it would not repent him senectutis suæ of his old age. Tædet it irketh animam meam my soul vitæ mæ of my life. Miseret te thou hast compassion on aliorum others. Nec miserescit I neither pity, nec pudet nor am ashamed tui of thee. Quidem indeed piget it grieveib, pudetque and shameth me me traris of my brother. Nonnulla impersonalia some Impersonals re: nigrant do run back aliquando sor: etimes in personalia into personals : ut as, Arbuta the that the principal end should be attained, nisi but ex principiis the low tamarisks non juvao

delight nor omnes all men. Namque for mollia regna manib Kingdoms decent become animos tuos thy courage. Arbor a tree producta ad frum gem grown up to bear fruit delectat delightib agricolam the husbandman. Nemo no man commiserescit pitieib misero rum the miserable. Non pudet istud doib nos ibis shaming shame te thee & Non pudet hæc do not these shings shame te thee ? Coepit it beginneth, incipit it beginneth, definit it ceaseth, dehet it ought, solet it is wont & and potest it may, juncta being joined impersonalibus to impersonals, induunt take upon them formam the form impersonalium of impersonals : ut as, Ubi primum so soon as cooperat it began non convenire to be no agreement quæstio a question oriebatur did arise Solet it is wont tædere to grieve avaros the covetous impendii of charge. Definit it ceaseth tædere to grieve illum him studii of his study. Debet it ought pudere to shame Sacer dotem the Priest inscitiz of ignorance. Non potest it is not possible ad summum perveniri by the beginning. Verbum impersonale

personale a verb impersonal passivæ vocis of the passive voice obtaineth both similem casum the like case can personalibus pastiis with personal passives: ut as; Pugnatur ab hostibus the enemies fought constanter without giving over. Qui quidem casus which case indeed interdum sometimes non exprimitur ut non expressed: ut as, Discumbent they sit down strato ostro upon scarlet cloth spread. Verbum impersonale a verb impersonal passivæ vocis of the passive voice potest my accipere taken pro singulis personis for every person utriusque numeri of verb numbers indifferenter indifferenter: ut as, Statur it is stood, id est, sto I stand, stas thou standest, stat he standebit, stamus we stand, statis ye stand, stant they stand: videlicet that is to say, ex vi by the force obliqui of an oblique case adjuncti joined unto it: ut as, Statur à me, id est, sto I stand, statur ab illis, id est, stant they stand.

**P**articipia participles regunt govern casus the cases verborum of the verbs à quibus subeis derivantur they are derived: ut as, Tendens holding duplices palmas his two hands ad sidera towards

the skies referunt voce be asteris talia such things. Capellæ the young goats referent domum will return home, ubera their udders distenta stretched out lacte with milk. Diligendus to be beloved ab omnibus of all. Quamvis alibough dativus the dative case est is usitator more used in his in these: ut as, Chremes, restat remainebit qui who est is exorandus earnestly to be intreated mihi of me. Voces participiorum participles cum when sunt they are made nomina nouns postulant require genitivum a genitive case: ut as, Appetens greedy alieni of another man's goods, profusus lavish ful of his own. Cupientissimus most desirous tui of thee. Inexpertus unexperienced bellum in war. Indoctus unskill'd pilla at the ball. Exosus hasting, perosus bearing a deadly haired, pertæsus weary, significant significare activè actively, & and revertuntur are carried in accusativum into an accusative case: ut as, Perosus utterly detesting immundam segnitiem foul idleness. Astronomus an Astronomus exosus that abhorretib mulieres women ad unum in general. Pertæsus weary of ignaviam suam his own slothfulness. Exosus bated & and perosus bated

bated unto death, etiam also leguntur are read cum dandi causa with a dative case, videlicet that is significatio signifying passivè passively: ut as, Germani the Germans perosi sunt are utterly defeated Romanis of the Romans. Exosius bated Deo of God & and Sanctis of the Saints. Natus born, prognatus born, satus sown or sprung, creatus come up or grown, creatus created or framed, ortus risen, editus brought forth, In ablative case; ut as, Bona en honest damsel-prognata born bonis parentibus of good Parents. Sute O ibon that art descended of sanguine the blood Divum of the Gods. Quo sanguine of what blood creatus is te cognit? Venus, orta mare come of the sea præstat marl makes the sea bette eunti for the passenger. Editus brought forth of terrâ the earth.

**E**N & Ecce, adverbia adverbs demonstrandi of showing adjunguntur are joined frequentius very often nominativo with a nominative case, rarius very seldom accusativo with an accusative: ut as, En to where is Priamus, etiam hic even here sua præmia his rewards sunt laudi are his praise,

Ecce lo where is status noster, our state tibi for thee. En see quatuor aras four Altars. Ecce see duo two tibi for thee, Daphni Daphnis, duocq; altaria and two Altars Phœbo for Phœbus. En & Ecce, exprobrantis adverbs of upbraiding necuntur are joined soli accusativo to an accusative only: ut as, En animus see his disposition & mentem and his mind. En habitum see his fashion. Ecce autem bus lo alterum another. Quidam adverbia certain adverbs loci of place, temporis of time & and quantitatis of quantity, recipiunt take genitivum & genitive case post te after them. Locis of place: ut as, Ubi where, ubinam in what place, nusquam no where, edibitber, longè by far, quo whiber, ubivis in any place, huicline what whiber? ut as, Ubi gentilium in what country? Quid terrarum into what part of the world ablit is he gone? Inventur be is found nusquam loci in no place. Ventum est it is come ed impudentia is that impudence. Ah alas minime gentilium no in no wise non faciam I will not do it. Hic genitivus this genitive case gentilium, additur is added festivitatis causa for eleganter sake. Temporia

of time: ut *as*, Nunc *now*, tunc *at that time*, tuum *then*, interea *in the mean while*, pridiè *the day before*, postridiè *the day after*: ut *as*, Poteram I could do nihil *nothing* tunc temporis *at that time* amplius more quam *than* flere *were*. Inierunt they entred pugnam *the fight* pridiè *the day before* ejus die *that day*. Pridiè *the day before* Calendarum seu Calendas *the Kalends*. Quantitatis of quantity: ut *as*, Parùm *little*, satis *enough*, abunde *sufficient*: ut *as*, Satis eloquentiae *words enough*, sapientiae parùm *little wisdom*. Audivimus *we have heard* abunde fabularum *tales enough*. Instar, significat *equivalence* *equi* *parationem equality or matching*, mensuram *measure*, aut *or* similitudinem *likeness*: ut *as*, Aedificant they build equum *an horse* divinâ arte *by the divine art* Palladis of Pallas *instar montis as big as a mountain*. Gilippus, solus *alone* mittitur *is sent* in quo erat *instar omnium auxiliorum who could do as much as all helpers besides*. Sed *but* hoc scelus *this wicked act* habet *habet* pondus *the weight & and* instar *the measure* meriti *of a reward*. Hic in *this place* interdum *sometimes* præpositio *the preposition* ad, apponitur *is added*:

ut *as*, Vallis *the dale* clauditur *is enclosed* ad *instar* castrorum *even as a camp*. Populus Romanus *the People of Roma* è parvâ origine *from a small beginning* emicuit *is grown up* ad *instar* to *the likeness* tantæ magnitudinis *of so great bigness*. Quædam certain adverbs dativum admittunt govern *a* dative case nominum of the nouns unde whereof sunt deducita *they are derived*: ut *as*, Venit he came obvlam illi *to meet him*. Nam for obvlus illi *to meet him* dicitur *is spoken*. Canit he singeth similiter huic like this man. Et *and*, vivit he liveth inutiliter unprofitably sibi *to himself*. Sedet he sitteth propinquius nearer tibi *to thee*, quam *than* mihi *to me*. Et also hi dativl ibe *these* datives sunt *are* adverbiales like adverbs: Tempori by time, luci by day, vesperi in the evening: ut *as*, Venit he came tempori in time, quod which est *is* primum the chiefest omnium rerum of all things. Occidit he slew hominem *a man* luci by day. Vidi I saw it afferri brought ad vos to you vesperi in the evening. Sunt there are some quæ which accusandi casum admittunt govern *an accusative case* præpositionis *of the preposition* unde whereof sunt

sunt profecta they are come : ut  
 as, Castra the tents moventur  
 are moved propius nearer ur-  
 bem the City. Mauri the Moors  
 sunt are proximè next Hispaniam Spain. Cedd, flagitantis  
 an adverb of one earnestly de-  
 fising exhiberi to be given or pre-  
 sented regit governatibus accusati-  
 vum an accusative case : ut as,  
 Cedd apponit quemvis arbitrum any arbitrator. Adverbia  
 adverbs diversitatis of diversity,  
 aliter otherwise, secùs otherwise,  
 & and illa duo these two, antè  
 before, post after, non raro in-  
 veniuntur are not seldom found  
 cum ablativo with an ablative  
 case ; ut as, Multò aliter much  
 otherwise. Paulò secùs little  
 otherwise. Multò antè much be-  
 fore. Longè secùs far otherwise.  
 Venit he came longo post tem-  
 pore a long time after. Paulò  
 post a little after. Nisi except  
 & also ipsa they sunt censenda  
 are to be thought potius rather  
 adverbia adverbs. Adverbia  
 idverbs comparativi & super-  
 lativi gradus of the compara-  
 tive and superlative degree ca-  
 sus admittunt governare the cases  
 suos accustomed subservire  
 to be set after comparativis com-  
 paratives & and superlativis su-  
 perlatives, sicut as est it is pre-  
 septum taught antè before : ut  
 as, Accedit he came propius  
 nearer illo than the other. Dixit  
 be spake optimè best omnium  
 of all. Legamus we read, pro-  
 prius nearer ad deos to the god  
 & and proprius à terris the less  
 space off from the earth. Plus  
 more reperitur is found jun-  
 dum joynd nominaativo to a no-  
 minative case, genitivo a geni-  
 tive, accusativo an accusative  
 & and ablativo an ablative ; u  
 as, Paulò plus somewhat mor  
 trecenta vehicula than three  
 hundred chariots amissa sunt are  
 lost. Plus more duo millia ho-  
 minum than two thousand men  
 cæsa slain eo die on that day.  
 Plus more quam than quinqua-  
 ginta hominum fifty men ceci-  
 derunt were slain. Acies the  
 Army abierat was gone paulò  
 plus a little more quingentos  
 passus than five hundred paces.  
 Fui I have been in nave in the  
 ship triginta dies thirty days  
 aut or plus more eo than that.

**Q** uibus modis with what  
 moods verborum of  
 verbs quæ adverbia what ad-  
 verbias congruunt do agree.  
 Ille when, postquam after  
 that, & and cum when ad-  
 verbia adverbs temporis a  
 time apponuntur are put in-  
 terdum sometimes indicati-  
 vis verbis with indicatius  
 verbs, Interdum vero and  
 some.

sometimes subjunctivis with  
subjunctives: ut as, ubi when  
dedit be gave hæc dicta these  
words. Ubi when nos we la-  
verimus have washed, si if  
voles you will, lavato wash  
you. Cum when faciam vitu-  
lā I shall sacrifice a young  
cow pro frugibus for corn ip-  
se venito come thou. Cum  
when canerem I sang of reges  
kings & and prælia wars,  
Cynthius Apollo aurem vellit  
twisted me by the ear. Hic  
in this place prius the former  
Cum, videtur seemebit esse so  
be adverbium an adverb, po-  
sterius the latter conjunctio a  
conjunction. Donec, pro for  
quamdiu so long as gaudet  
rejoycet indicativo with an  
indicative mood: ut as, Do-  
nec so long as eram I was  
sofres safe. Donec so long as  
eris thou shalt be foelix in  
prosperity numerabis thou shalt  
number multos amicos many  
friends; pro for quoisque  
until exigit it requireth nunc  
sometimes indicativum an  
indicative mood, nunc some-  
times subjunctivum a sub-  
junctive: ut as, Donec until  
iussit he bad cogere to ga-  
ther oves the sheep stabulis  
in the sheepfolds numerūmque  
estere and to couns them.

Donec until ea aqua that  
water quam which adjecit  
thou hast added sit be decocta  
boiled. Dum de re præsentis  
a thing present non perfect  
nor perfect, aut or pro for  
quamdiu so long as, poscit  
requiret fatendi modum the  
indicative mood: ut as, Dum  
whilst that virgo the maid  
apparatur is making ready  
in conclavi in the inner par-  
lour. Ego volo I will have  
te thee dict be called meum  
my son tantisper dum so long  
as facis thou doft quod that  
which est is dignum besem-  
ing te thee. Dum, pro for  
dummodo so that, nequitur  
is joyned alias one while po-  
tentiali to the potential, alias  
another while subjunctivo to  
the subjunctive: ut as, Dum  
so that profim I may profit  
tibi thee. Dum so that, ne  
comperiam I find nor me  
falli that I am deceived ab  
hoc by this fellow. Dum pro  
for donec until, tantum only  
subjunctivo to the subjunctive:  
ut as, Dum until tertia æ-  
stas the third summer vide-  
rit shall see regnante him  
reigning Latio in Italy. Quo-  
ad, pro for quamdiu as long  
as, adhibetur is put vel either  
indicativis to indicatives vel

or subjunctivis subjunctives : Ut after that ventum est they came in urbem into the City. Quasi as, cœu as, tanquam as, perinde acsi even like as, haud secus acsi no otherwise than as, quum when habent they have proprium verbum a proper verb apponuntur as per subjunctivo to the subjunctive mood : ut as, Tanquam as though ipse thy self feceris hast done aliquid somewhat. Quasi as if non norimus nos we knew not our selves inter nos among our selves. Alias otherwise copulant ibrj couple consimiles casus like cases : ut as, Novi I knew hominem the man tanquam te eum as thy self. Arridet mihi be smiles on me quasi amico as on a friend. Nè, prohibendi an adverb of forbidding præponitur is set before vel either imperativis imperatives, vel or subjunctivis subjunctives : ut as, Magna Sacerdos, O great Prophetess nè saevi be not so eager. Hic be est is magnus nebulos agreat knave, nè metuas do not fear him. Nè pro for non not, inservit modis cæteris governs other moods. Adverbia adverbs, casu accidente if a case be added, transiunt in præpositiones are turned into prepositions;

positiones: ut *as*, Vacuuus viator the moneyless traveller cantabit will sing coram laetate before a thief.

**C**onjunctiones copulati-  
væ conjunctiones copula-  
tives, & and disjunctivæ  
disjunctives, cum his quatu-  
or with these four quam than,  
nisi except, præterquam save  
that, an whether, omnino ne-  
stunt do altogether join simi-  
les casus like cases: ut *as*,  
Socrates Socrates docuit  
taught Xenophontem Xeno-  
phon & and Platonem Plato.  
Utinam I would to God es-  
ses thou wert calidus warm  
aut or frigidus cold. Nescio  
I know not whether homo the  
man sit be albus white an or  
ater black. Est he is minor  
natu younger quam than tu  
thou. Placet he pleaserit ne-  
mini none nisi except vel or  
præterquam save sibi him-  
self. Excepto it being excepted  
si if aliqua privata ratio  
some private reason casualis  
dictionis of a casual word  
repugnet gain-say vel or pos-  
eat require aliud another  
thing: ut *as*, Emi I bought  
librum a book centusi for an  
hundred asses or a noble &  
and pluris more. Vixi I  
lived Romæ at Rome & and

Venetii at Venice. Descen-  
dat let it sink in aures into  
the ears Metii Judicis of  
censuring Metius & and pa-  
tris your father & and no-  
stras mine. Conjunctiones  
copulativæ conjunctiones co-  
pulatives & and disjunctivæ  
disjunctives aliquoties some-  
times conglutinant couple  
similes modos like moods &  
and tempora tenses: ut *as*,  
Stat he stands recto corpo-  
re with his body upright de-  
spicique and looks down to  
terras the ground. Aliquoties  
autem but sometimes  
similes modos like moods,  
sed but diversa tempora di-  
vers tenses: ut *as*, Nisi but  
that factasses thou hadst al-  
lured me amantem me being  
in love & and produceres  
drawn me on vanâ spe with  
vain hope. Egi I have given  
tibi thee gratias thanks &  
and aliquando sometimes  
possum may collaudare te  
commend thee. Eth albeit,  
tamethi although, etiamsi  
although, quanquam how-  
beit, in principio in the be-  
ginning orationis of a sen-  
tence postulant require in-  
dicativos modos indicative  
moods, in medio in the mid-  
dle sapius very often subjun-  
ctivos

Elvos  
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love  
aliu

*Etsi subjunctives.* Quamvis *ne* *of honesty* *quam* *than* *Philosophi* *the Philosophers* *statu-*  
*frequentius* *more often* *subjuncti-*  
*vos* *subjunctives*: *ut* *as*, *Etsi* *although* *nil novi no news affe-*  
*rebatur was brought*. *Quam-*  
*quam although animus my*  
*mind horret is agast meminisse*  
*to remember*. *Quamvis al-*  
*though Græcia Greece mire-*  
*tur admires Elysios campos the*  
*Elysian fields*. *Licet albeit, Homere O Homer, ipse thy self ve-*  
*nias doft come comitatus ac-*  
*companied Musis with the Muses,*  
*tamen yet if attuleris thou hast*  
*brought nil nothing, foras out*  
*of doors, Homere O Homer,*  
*Ibis thou shalt go. Ni but that,*  
*nisi except, si if, siquidem for*  
*truly, quod because, quia for as*  
*much as, quam than, postquam*  
*since that, posteaquam after*  
*that, ubi, pro for postquam*  
*since that, nunquam never,*  
*prilusquam before that, adhæ-*  
*rent cleave to & both indicati-*  
*tivis indicatives & and sub-*  
*junctivis subjunctives: ut as,*  
*Gaudeo I am glad quod redi-*  
*eris because you are returned in-*  
*columis safe*. *Castigo te I*  
*chaftize thee non quod odio*  
*habeam not because I hate thee,*  
*sed quod amem but because I*  
*love thee*. *Judicas you shew*  
*aliud honestum another man- which, utrumq; admittit mo-*

dum is governeth both moods: ut as, Venia pardon non est is not danda to be given huic to this man, quippe qui as be that pejeravit five or pejera- verit is forsworn jam already bis twice. Qui, cum when habet is hath vim causalem the force of a reason postulat requireth subjunctivum the subjunctive: ut as, Es thou art stultus a fool, qui credas seeing that thou creditest huic this fellow. Cum, pro for quamvis although, pro for quandoquidem seeing that vel or quoniam because, semper evermore adharet cleaveth to subjunctivo the sub- junctive: ut as, Cum althoough nos dicamus we say nihil posse that nothing can precipi be delivereded in precepts, tamen yet solemus we are wons differere to discourse de aliis rebus of other matters. Gradi- ve O Mars, cum seeing that sis thou art aptus fit virilibus officiis for manly charges. Cum & and tum, item also tum geminatum doubled copulant couple similes modos like moods. Est autem but there is in cum quiddam minus a certain less thing atque and idē therefore statu- tur it is placed in priore

parte in the former part clausulae of the clause: in tum, quiddam majus a cer- tain greater thing, ac and proindē therefore collocatur it is set in posteriore parte in the latter part clausulae of the clause: ut as, am- plectitur be makes much of cum borb omnes eruditos all learned men, tum imprimis and especially Marcellum Marcellus. Odit he bareth cum both literas learning tum and also virtutem vertue. Nē what, an whether, num whether or no particulae par- ticles interrogandi of asking, amant do love indicativum the indicative mood: ut as, Superatne is be alive, & and vescitur aurā æthereā breathes be? At but cum when acci- piuntur they are taken dubitative doubtfully aut or in- definitē indefinitely, postulant they require subjunctivum the subjunctive: ut as, Vise go see num whether redierit be be returned. Nil refert it booreth nothing at all fecerisne whether you have done it, an persuaseris or persuaded it. Ut, conjunctio causalis a conjunction causal seu or per- fectiva perfective, & and ut, pro for ne non less not post ver- ba

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ba  
ba after verbs timoris of fear  
jungitur is joyned nunc some-  
times potentiali to the po-  
tential, nunc sometimes sub-  
junctivo to the subjunctive: ut  
as, Perduxere they brought il-  
luc thither filium meum my  
son, ut to the end that esset be  
should be una together secum  
with them. Dave, O Davus,  
te ord I intreat thee, ut that  
jam now redeat he may return  
in viam into the way. Me-  
tuo I fear, ut substet, i. e. ne  
non substet hospes that this  
stranger will not abide con-  
stant. Ut, concedentis a con-  
junction of yielding, seu or  
positum pro for quanquam  
although, & and ut pro for ut-  
pote so much as servit serves  
subjunctivo the subjunctive: ut  
as, Ut albeit omnia all things  
contingent should fall out qua  
which volo I would, non. pos-  
sum I cannot levari be eased.  
Non est tibi fidendum no trust  
is to be given thee, ut qui to-  
ties fefelleris because thou hast  
so often deceived. Ut qui fue-  
ris for as much as thou hast  
been relatus left solus alone.  
Ut, pro for postquam  
after that, pro for quemad-  
modum as, vel or sicut like  
as, & and interrogativum an-  
interrogative, nequitur is coup-

led indicativis with indicatives  
ut as, Ut after that discessi I  
departed ab urbe from the  
City, intormisi I omitted nul-  
lum diem no day quin scri-  
berem but I wrote. Tamen  
perge tu go thou forward  
facere to make has nuptias  
this marriage ut as facis thou  
dost. Credo I think so ut est  
dementia like as is his mad-  
ness. Ut valet how fares be?  
Ut how meminit remembers  
be nostri us? Quanquam al-  
tho' dictum est we spoke pau-  
lo supra somewhar before de  
hoc of this quoque also in  
constructione in the construc-  
tion adverbii of an adverb.

**P**repositio a preposition  
subaudit a understood in-  
terdum sometimes facit causib  
ut that ablative an ablative  
case addatur be added: ut as,  
Habeo te I have thee loco,  
i. e. in loco instead paren-  
tis of a farther. Apparuit be  
appeared illi unto him humanâ  
specie, id est, sub humanâ  
specie under the shape of a  
man. Discessit be depart-  
ed magistratu, id est, à ma-  
gistratu from his office. Prae-  
positio a preposition in com-  
positione in composition non-  
nunquam sometimes regit go-  
vernesh eundem calum the

same case, quem which & alio regebat it governed extra compositionem without composition: ut as, Nec posse ut to be able avertere to turn away Regem the King Teutonum of the Trojans Italiam from Italy. Postes the Posts moti cardine mov'd out of heir places procumbunt lie flat on the ground. Detrundunt they thrust naves the ships scopulo from the rocks. Prætero te I pass by thee insalutatum unsaluted. Verba Verbs composita compounded cum with a, ab, ad, con, de, è, ex, in, nonnunquam sometimes repetunt re easdem præpositiones the same prepositions cum suo casu with their case extra compositionem without composition, Idque and that eleganter elegantly: ut as, Abstinuerunt they have abstained à viris from men. Ad vocabo I will call amicos my friends ad hanc rem to this business. Conferemus we will compare cum legibus with the laws. Nunquam cogitavi I never thought de trahere to distract de tuâ famâ from thy good name. Cùm quoniam evaseris thou art escap ped ex insidiis out of snare,

Potquam after that excedit ex ephesis be passed out from among the young striplings: Incumbe in rem publicam be careful for the Commonwealth cogitatione with thy cogitation curâque and care. In, pro for erga towards, contra against & and ad to, habet habit accusativum an accusative case: ut as, Accipit she taketh animum mente benignam a courteous mind and meaning in Teneros towards the Trojans. Quid tantum what so great manner meus Æneas could my Æneas committere commit in te against thee! Quid what potuere could Troes the Trojans? Quo te Mœri pedes, Maris, whither goest thou? An what in urbem into that City quid whither via the way dicit leads! Idem the same jungitur it syned cum accusativo with an accusative case, quoties so often as divisio division, mutatio change aut or incrementum the increase rci of a thing cum tempore with time significatur is signified: ut as, Estque and there is locus a place ubi where via the way findit se divideth it self in ambas partes into two parts

parts. turned viro s ing say mihi g every l etus a place postul an abi licet aurun is tri fire. per b te bef to acc ut w bastes shadow dors id to temp are s to ve Cur afres paul besor nocte Aliâ adm lativ in a brim quid terr

parts. Troja Troy verba est in nocte silenti; id est, in nocte silenti in the silent night. Super, pro for ultra beyond jungitur in joyned accusativo to an accusative case: ut as, Proferet he will extend imperium the Empire super Garamantas beyond the Africans & and Indos Indians. Super, pro for de of & and in in, ablativo to an ablative: ut as, Multus varius que rumor manifold and divers reports super eam re of that matter. Super viridi fronde upon green branches. Subter under uno significatu in one signification jungitur in joyned utrique causi to both cases apud Authores with Authors: ut as, Pugnatum est they fought super above subterque and under terras the ground. Libet it likes me ferre to endure omnes casus all hazards subter densa testudine under a thick shelter. Tenuis up to gaudet rejoiceth ablativo with an ablative, & both singulari singular & and plurali plurali: ut as, Puhe tenuis up to the privy parts. Pectoribus tenuis up to the breasts. At but genitivo with the genitive plurali plural tantum only: ut as, Cruxrum

rum tenuis up to the thighs. Præpositiones prepositions cum when amittunt they lose casum iheir case migrant in adverbia do change into adverbs: ut as, Venit he came longo post tempore a long time after. Conjux my wife hædit follows ponè behind, serimus we are carried per spaca locorum through dark places. Æneas I Æneas Troius the Trojan quem whom quæritis ye seek adsum am here coram in presence.

**I**nterjectiones Interjections ponuntur are put non raro often absolute absolutely, & and sine casu without a case: ut as, Connixa she yearning reliquit left spem gregis the hope of the flock, ah alas! In nudâ filice upon the bare flint stone. Quæ dementia what madness, malum with a mischiefe? O, exclamantis an interjection of exclamation jungitur & joyned nominativo to a nominative, accusativo an accusative, & and vocativo a vocative: ut as, O festus dies O joyful day homini!

man! O nimium fortunatos O too too fortunate agriculturæ husbandmen si if nōrint they knew sua bona their own good! O formose Puer O fair lad, nimium nè crede trust not too much colori to thy beauty. Heu alas & and proh ob adhærent cleave nunc sometimes nominativo to a nominative, nunc sometimes accusativo to an accusative: ut as, Heu pietas ab the godliness! Heu prisca fides ab the ancient faithfulness! Heu stirpem invisam ab odious flock! Proh Jupiter ob Jupiter! tu homo thou fellow adiges me ad insaniam will carry me beside my self. Proh fidem Ob the saib Deum of Gods atque and hominum of men! Proh sancte Jupiter, ob holy Jupiter! Hei alas & and vœ alas apponuntur are put dativo to a dative case: ut as, Hei mihi vœ is me quod that amor love est is medicabilis to be healed nullis herbis with no herbs. Vœ miserо mihi vœ is me poor wretch that I am, quanta de spe from how great hope de- li am I fallen.



**M**ONITA Pædagogica  
School-masters Precepts  
seu or carmen a Treatise in  
verse Gulielmi Lillii of Willi-  
am Lily ad discipulos suos to  
his Scholars de moribus con-  
cerning manners.

**P**UE R little youth  
qui which es mihi  
discipulus art my  
Scholar, atq; and  
cupis desiristi doceri to be  
taught, ades come huc hither,  
concipte conceive well haec di-  
cta these saying animo tuo  
in thy mind. Citus betimes  
mane in the morning fuge leave  
lectum thy bed, discute shake  
off mollem somnum thy sweet  
sleep : supplex humbly petas  
go into Templum the Church, &  
and venerare worship Deum  
God. Attamen bus imprimis  
first of all sit facies let thy face  
be lota washed que and manus  
thy bands : Sint vestes let thy  
garments be nitidæ clean, cæ-  
sariæsq; and thy hair compta  
kemb'd. Adsis be thou there fu-  
giens avoiding defidiam idle-  
ness, cum when schola nostra  
my School te vocarit shall call  
thee : Nulla sit tibi causa have  
thou no excuse moræ pigrae of  
long tarrying. Cum when vide-  
ris thou shalt see me præcepto-

rem me thy Master, ore saluta  
salutem me & and condiscipulos  
quosque tuos all thy school fel-  
lows ordine in order. Tu quo-  
que fac sedreas and see that thon  
sit uhi where jubemus te sedisse  
I will thee to sit, maneque and  
stay in loco in thy place, nisi  
unless sis thou beest jussus com-  
manded abire to go thence. Ac  
and ut as quisque every one  
est is magis clarus more ex-  
cellent munere in the gift do-  
ctrinæ of learning, sic so is he  
erit locandus shall sit magis  
claræ sede in a more excellent  
place. Scalpellum let a pen-  
knife, calami quills, atramen-  
tum ink, charta paper, libelli  
books sint be arna implements  
semper always parata ready  
tuis studiis for thy studies. Si  
quid dictabo if I shall propose  
to thee any thing scribes thou  
shalt write it : At but singula  
every thing rectè rightly : nec  
sit ulla macula and let no blot  
be aut menda or fault scriptis  
tuis in thy writings. Sed nec  
mandes bus thou shalt nos com-  
mis dictata tua thy Latinus aut  
or carmina Verses chartis la-  
ceris to loose papers, que which  
decet it is meet inferuisse to  
have written libri in books.  
Sæpè oftentimes recognoscas  
repeat tibi to thy self lecti  
things

things read, que and revolvas  
meditate on them often animo in thy mind. Si if dublitas thou doubtest, nunc sometimes consule ask hos these, nunc sometimes alios others. Qui dubitat he that makest doubt, qui saepè rogat he which asketh many questions tenebit I shall observe mea dicta my preceps. Is qui nil dubitat he that doubteth of nothing, capit geterit Inde thereby nil boni no good. Puer my child, disce learn, quæso I pray thee, noli dediscere do not forget quicquam any thing, nè left that concia mens a guilty conscience insimulet accuse te thee desidiaz of florfulness. Sisq; and be thou attentus animo attentive; quid enim for what juvabit will it profit docuisse me to have taught, si if non premas thou dost not print verba mea my words firmo pectore in sure memory? Nil nothing est & tam difficile so hard, quod which solertia diligence non vincat cannot overcome. Invigila take pains, & and gloria the glory militia of thy labour est & parta obtained. Nam for veluti even as tellus the earth profert brings forth flores nec semina neither flowers nor seeds, ni sit unless it be victa very much tilled labore continuo with continual

labour manus of the hand. Sic so puer a child, si if non exercitet be dorh not often exercise ingenium his wit, amittit dorh lose & both tempus ipsum the time it self, simul and withal spem the hope Ingenii of his wit. Etiam also est ibere is lex an order semper always tenenda to be kept in sermone in speech, nè less improba garrulitas over-much babbling offendat nos offend me. Incumbens studio thou plying thy lesson loquaris shalt speak submissa voce with a low voice; dum redditis nobis all the while that thou art saying with me eris thou shalt be canorus loud voce with thy voice. Et and quæcunque whatsoever redditis thou repeatest mihi to me discantur ad unguem let them be learned at thy fingers ends, & and libro abjecto thy book laid aside redde reharse verbula singula every word. Nec suggerat quisquam and let no body prompt ullum verbum any word dicturo to thee a saying, quod which parit bringerit non mediocre exitium no small huri puer to a child. Si rogit o if I demand quicquam any thing, studebis ibou shalt endeavour respondere to answer sic so ut that me rare thou mayst deserve laudem praise & and decus commendation dictis . by

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by thy answers. Non laudabere thou shalt not be commended lingua nimis celeri for too fast a tongue, aut tarda or too slow: medium the mean est uirtus a grace, quod tenuisse which to keep juvat delighteth. Et and quoties as often as loqueris thou speakest, esto memor be mindful loquare that thou speakest Latinè in Latin & and fuge avoid verba barbarica barbarous words, veluti as scopulos things very dangerous. Præterea besides, instrue teach socios thy fellows quotiescumque so often as rogabunt they shall ask te thee, & and trahi bring forwards ignaros the ignorant ad mea vota to my desire. Ipse be qui which docet teacheth indoctos the unlearned, licet although esset be were indoctissimus most unlearned queat may esse be doctor better learned reliquis than the rest brevi in a short time. Sed but tu nec imitabere thou shalt not imitate stolidos Grammaticastros foolish authors of barbarism, ingens dedecus the exceeding great disgrace eloquii Romani of the Latin Tongue. Quorum whereof ne-  
no nō est u tam fatuus so foolish, aut or tam barbarus  
so barbarous ore in speech,  
quem autorem whom as an  
author turba barbara the  
barbarous multitude non pro-  
bat alloweth not. Si vis if  
thou wils recte cognoscere  
rightly know leges Gramma-  
ticas the Laws of the Gram-  
mar, si cupias if thou desirest  
discere to learn loqui to speak  
cultius very eloquently ore  
in thy speech, addiscas see thou  
learnest scripta clarissima  
the most famous writings ve-  
terum virorum of ancient  
men, & and authores the  
authors quois which turba La-  
tina the better sort of La-  
tinists docet teacheth. Nunc  
sometimes Virgilius Virgil  
optat wisheth amplesti te to  
embrace thee, nunc some-  
times ipse Terentius Terence  
himself, nunc sometimes Gi-  
mul withal opus the work Ci-  
ceronis of Cicero te wisheth  
thee. Quos whom qui non  
didicit be that hath not learned  
vidit hath seen nil nothing  
præter somnia but dreams,  
& and certat striveth vivere  
to live in tenebris Cimme-  
riis in great ignorance. Sunt  
there are some boys quos de-  
lectat whom it delighteth  
posthabito studio having  
long

*laid aside the study honestæ virtutis of commendable vertue, conterre to spend tempora their time nugas in vices. Sunt there are others quibus est cordi who take pleasure follicitare to trouble sodales their fellows manibus with hands pedibūse or feet, aut or alio novis modo any other way. Est there is alijs another, qui who dum whilst jactat be boasteth se himself clamrum noble sanguine by blood improbat disalloweth genus parentage reliquis in others insulso ore with unsavory speeches. Nolim te sequi I would not have thee to follow tam prava vestigia so bad patterns morum of manners, nè least tandem in the end feras thou receive præmia rewards digna worthy factis thy deeds. Dabis thou shalt give aut vendes or sell nil nothing: permutabis thou shalt change emēsse or buy nil nothing: Feres thou shalt receive nulla commoda no profit ex danno by the loss alterius of another. Et and insuper moreover mitte leave nummos money irritamenta malorum the enticements to evil aliis to others; nil nothing nisi bus*

*pura things free from abuse decent become puerum a child. Clamor let noise, rixa babbling, joci scoffings, mendacities, farta shefts, cachinni scornful laughter, sint procul à vobis be far from you, & and arma Martis fighting procul far off. Dices thou shalt speak nil nothing penitus at all quod which sit is turpe filthy, aut or non honestum nor honest. Lingua the tongue est is janua the gate vitæ of life pariter ac necis and of death too. Crede account it ingens nefas horrible wickedness referre to give maledicta evil words cuiquam to any one, aut or jurare to swear by numina sacra the sacred titles Dei magni of Almighty God. Denique to conclude levabis thou shalt keep res omnes all thy things atque and libellos books; et and feres shalt bear them tecum with thee, quoties as often as isque both thou goest redisque and returnest. Effuge avoid vel even caulas the occasions cu eunque whatsoever faciunt do make thee nocentem offensive, & and in quibus wherein potes thou mayest displicuisse nobis displease me.*

### Terminationes Declinationis:

| Singular.  | 1         | 2         | 3                | 4         | 5     |
|------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|-----------|-------|
| Nominat.   | a         | er us ius | Diversly         | u s u     | eu    |
| Genitive   | a         | i         | is               | us u      | ei    |
| Dative     | a         | o         | i                | ui u      | ei    |
| Accusative | am        | um        | em im<br>em & im | um u      | em    |
| Vocative   | a         | er e i um | Diversly         | us u      | es    |
| Ablative   | a         | o         | e i e & i        | u         | e     |
| Pluraliter | i         | a         | 3                | 4         | 5     |
| Nominat.   | z         | i a       | es a ia          | us ua     | es    |
| Genitive   | arum      | orum      | um & ium         | uum       | er um |
| Dative     | is & abus | is        | ibus             | ibus ubus | ebus  |
| Accusative | as        | os a      | es a ia          | us ua     | es    |
| Vocative   | z         | i a       | es a ia          | us ua     | es    |
| Ablative   | is & abus | is        | ibus             | ibus ubus | ebus  |

*Adjectivum comparativum gradus.*

|                     |                                |                |                              |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Singulariter</b> | Nomin. Durior & durius         | <b>Plurale</b> | Nominat. duriores & duriora  |
|                     | Genit. durioris                |                | Genit. duriorum              |
|                     | Dat. duriori                   |                | Dat. durioribus              |
|                     | Accusat. duriorem & durius     |                | Accus. duriiores & duriora   |
|                     | Vocat. ô durior & durius       |                | Vocat. ô duriiores & duriora |
|                     | Ablativ. à duriore vel duriori |                | Ablat. à durioribus.         |

*conjugatio verborum.*

**Active voice**

*Indicative mood present tense*

Voco asat ; amus atis ant

Teneo et ; emus eris ent

Pingo is it ; imus itis unt

Polio is it ; imus itis iunt

*Preterimperfectus tensio*

Abam abas abat ; abamus abatis abant

ebam ebas ebat ; ebumus ebatis ebant

ebam ebas ebat ; ebumus ebatis ebant

lebam iebas iebat ; iebamus iebatis

iebant

*Preterperfectus tensio*

Iisti it ; imus istis erunt vel ere

*Preterpluperfetti tensio*

Eram erasterat ; eramus eratis erant

*Future tensio*

Abo abis abit ; abimus abitis abent

ebio ebis ebit ; ebumus ebitis ebuat

am es et ; emus emis ent

am-ies ite ; iemus ietis ient

**Passive voice**

*Indicative mood present tense*

Or aris velareatur : amur amini antur

cor eris vel creetur : emur emini entur

or eris vel ore itur : imur imini untur

ior iris vel ire itur : imur imini iuntur

*Preterimperfectus tensio*

Abar abaris vel abare abatar : aba-

mur abaminiabantur

ebat ebaris vel ebare ebat : ebumus

ebamini eabantur

ebat ebaris vel ebare ebat : ebumus

ebamini eabantur

iebat iebaris vel iebare iebatur : ieba-

mur iebamini iebantur

*Preterperfectus tensio*

us sum us es us est : i sumus i est i

i sunt

*Preterpluperfetti tensio*

us eram us eras us erat : i eram

i eratis i erant

## Active Voice.

### Imperative Mood.

a ito, ato: emus, ate atote, ent anto  
e eto, eat eto: emus, ate etote, eat ento  
i ito, ato: amus, ate itote, aut unto  
i ito, iat ito: iamus, ate itote, iant iunto

### Subjunctive mood

em es et: emus etis ent  
eam eas eat: eamus eatis eaut  
am as at: amus atis ant  
iam ias iat: iamus iatis iant

### Præterimperfect tense

arem ares aret: aremus aretis arent  
erem eres eret: eremus eretis erent  
erem eres eret: eremus eretis erent  
arem iresiret: iremus iretis iren.

### Præterperfect tense

erim eris erit: erimus eritis erint

### Præterpluperfect tense

isslem issles isslet: issleimus issletis isslett

### Future tense

ero eris erit: erimus eritis rint

### Infinitive mood

are

e re

e re

re

sse

utrum esse

andi ando andum

endi endo endum

endi endo endum

i endi iendo iendum

Supines

sum u

Particip. pret.

ans

ens

ens

gns

### Future tense

abor aberis vel abere abitur: abimus  
abimini abuntur

ebor eberis vel ebere ebitur: &c.

areris vel ere etur: emur emini entur

iri ieris iere ietur: iemur iemini ientur

## Passive Voice.

### Imperative Mood

are ator, etor ator : emur, amini iam-  
nor, entur antor  
ere etor, eatur etor: eamur, omni  
emino, eantur entor  
ere itor, atur itor: amur, imini,  
imino, antur untor  
ire itor, iatur itor: iamur, imini  
imino, iantur iuntor

### Subjunctive mood

er eris vel epe etur: emur emini, entur  
ear earis vel care eatur: eamur eami-  
ni eantur  
ar aris vel are atur: amur amini antur  
iar iaris vel iare iatur: iamur iamini  
iantur

### Præterimperfect tense

arer areris vel arere aretur: aremur  
aremini arentur

er ereris vel erere eretur: eremur  
eremini erentur

er ereris vel erere eretur: eremur  
eremini erentur

irer ireris vel irere iretur: iremur  
iremini irentur

### Præterperfect tense

us sim us sis us sit : ti simus t isitis  
tisimt

### Præterpluperfect tense

us essem us esles us esser: ti essemus  
ti essetis ti essent

### Future tense

us ero us eris us erit: ti erimus si  
eritis ti erint

### Infinitive mood

ari, eri

i

iri

um esse vel suisse

um iri vel indum esse

### Particip. pret.

us

### Future tense

andus

endus

endus

jendu :

in famili-  
e, omni-  
ni,  
mini  
i, entus  
r campi.  
i antus  
amini  
remur  
remur  
remur  
remur  
: i ficit  
femus  
us el